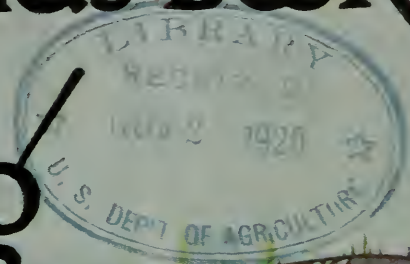


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62.17 1921

Tropical Grounds Book and Catalog



Royal Palm Nurseries
Oneco Florida

Ernest Walker



One of a succession of lovely views on the property described on page 3. A year before this picture was taken the property was a "trackless wilderness" as illustrated on page 2. We can create real "atmosphere" for your home grounds, too.

THE TROPICAL GROUNDS BOOK AND CATALOG FOR 1921

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1920 TO OCTOBER 1, 1921



ROYAL PALM NURSERIES

Reasoner Brothers

ONECO, - - FLORIDA

ESTABLISHED 1883

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The Tropical Grounds Book



View illustrating condition on Mr. Bedford's property in 1919 before development operations



View showing the same property a year later. Most of the planting here is only a few months old.

Landscape Service Department

The Most Successful Development in Ornamental Horticulture in Florida

PRIVATE ESTATE OF E. T. BEDFORD, Esq., OF NEW YORK, AT MOUNTAIN LAKE, POLK COUNTY, DEMONSTRATES THE POSSIBILITIES FOR EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS IN ONE YEAR

ON THE opposite page are two pictures—one illustrating conditions as existing on this property in the wild, rough state as found by Mr. Bedford in 1919—the lower one a typical view of part of the grounds in July of this year—just a year after planting operations were started, much of it only a few weeks old when this picture was taken. These pictures give, at best, but a very inadequate idea of the astonishing changes wrought in the space of twelve months. Only persons familiar with nursery and labor conditions can really appreciate the marvel of this change.

In spite of conditions now existing, we are in position, as is no other firm in the South to secure for YOUR HOME a similar splendid appearance, or as near an approach to it as conditions and circumstances warrant. In view of our almost unlimited supply of nursery stock upon which to draw—by far the largest and most varied in the entire South—coupled with our Landscape Designing and Planting Service Department, there is no reason why your home should not appear as attractive from the OUTSIDE as from the INSIDE.

It is not many years since the practice of just "sticking in" random scattered plants by home owners or local gardeners was universal and Landscape Art as little understood in Florida as in the wilds of Queensland. This is changing, however, due in part to an awakening consciousness to art in the landscape by the general public and part to the fact that there is now available in the State the service of competent practitioners in this art who have a sympathetic appreciation and understanding of tropic scenic effects.

In spite of this altering attitude on the part of the general public, however, it is still truly astonishing how many people put considerable sums into the construction of their homes and yet treat the home grounds and surroundings with comparative indifference. This means not only the selection and arrangement of the more strictly ornamental subjects, but also fruit trees and shrubs, which may be used as an integral part of the ornamental plans or may be sufficiently extensive to require special consideration as a separate factor in the scheme as a whole.

As a matter of fact, well balanced and harmonious planting is by no means merely a matter of personal satisfaction, but also one of shrewd business acumen. Not only is the relatively small cost of such foresight repaid many times by the actual money saving in convenience of lay-out and other practical considerations, but the enhanced attractiveness of the property in actual cash value far more than compensates for the cost of the improvements. This is by no means a matter of theory but has been demonstrated so repeatedly that it is a common axiom.

In fact, the province of the Landscape Designer is not commonly understood in Florida—so frequently his work is associated merely with the selection, placing and planting of the trees and shrubs themselves. From the artistic as well as practical standpoint the most important feature of his work is in the construction of the "bony-framework" of the grounds and he should be in constant conference from before the property is touched to the time the grounds are really finished, planning all the structural features as drives, walks, entrances, grades and all other details associated with the development of a property, even co-operating with the designer of the building in the working out of structural details of the home building. In almost every instance the Landscape Designer saves much actual expense and certainly prevents many serious inconvenient blunders, because of his broad training and experience which puts him in position to detect errors of judgment that the layman would not as a rule see until too late.

Our **Landscape Department** is in charge of men of training and experience in landscape development in this State. Not only can we improve the lay-out of your grounds, but we can save you much that would otherwise be real loss for you in the selection of materials to meet the requirements of your particular soil and location. Like most states of large size and long distances north and south, the difference in soil and climatic conditions are great and it is especially important in the selection of materials for the planter to understand this, particularly so when a harmonious result is expected. For this reason our service is doubly important.

Home Building Suggestions. Many long years of residence in Florida have brought to our attention and demonstrated to us the value of many important features regarding types of architecture and details of planning the home building itself, and we will be glad to co-operate with you in this connection to the end that you may have greater comfort, convenience and appearance in your home.

Planting Service. If you wish it we can take complete charge of the planting, as well as the planning, of your grounds. Competent planting foremen assure the greatest measure of success in this class of work. Where the planting is sufficiently extensive to justify it, this

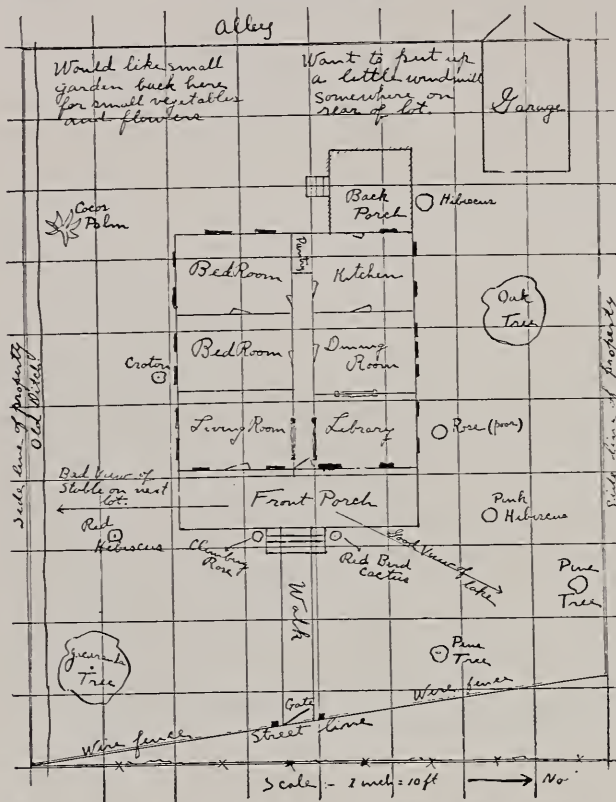
service is a real saving to the property owner and we are glad to furnish the supervision when desired. If interested we will be glad to have you write us further regarding the matter.

Terms. It is impossible to furnish so-called "stock plans" for any given place, as the conditions of each place are different and require individual treatment. It is also difficult to give any adequate idea of the cost of planning any grounds without understanding the conditions involved and our experience shows that the following method is most satisfactory.

Take a sheet of paper, any convenient size, and rule into squares an inch apart each way. Then sketch in your property to scale somewhat as suggested in the accompanying diagram. If the property is say, 180 feet long and the paper 11 inches, make the scale 20 feet to the inch probably, if the width conforms to this. Note on this sheet house, garage, and any other outbuildings, fences, drives, walks, trees, or other permanent plantings already on grounds, directions from house of chief views, both the desirable and objectionable ones, if any. Mail this to us with letter of explanation and after carefully considering the problem we will write you regarding it and quote you on the cost of planting, etc. We urge that

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you do this, as it may mean the difference between the success or failure of your planting.

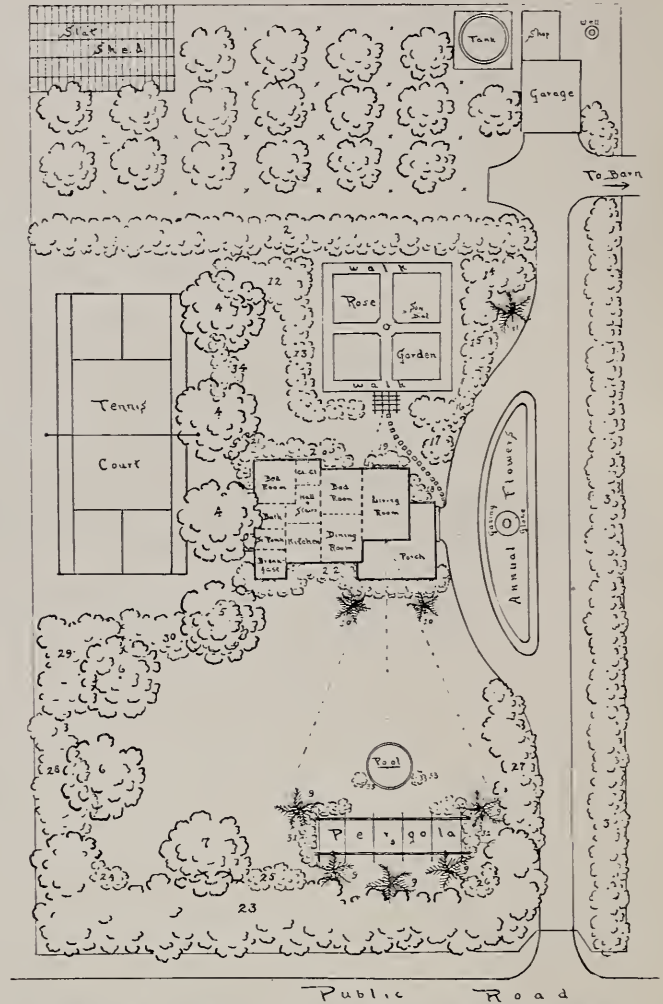


Example of Customer's Sketch—Plan as Submitted to Our Landscape Department.

Free Service Feature. There are so many minor problems arising from time to time in respect to planting and the care of grounds that we urge our customers to write us regarding them at any time and we will gladly be of help in solving them. Address **Service Department.**

Civic Improvements and Real Estate Developments. In common with the increased interest in the ornamental improvements of private grounds, has come a deeper realization of the necessity for street trees, street parking, city parks and playgrounds, and this necessitates expert advice and assistance. This service we are in position to furnish and we invite Town Councils, Boards of Trade, Women's Clubs, Real Estate Organizations, etc., to consult with us along these lines. It is very much to be regretted that the average Florida town does not present a better appearance to the visitor to the state and more comforts and conveniences in the matter of shady, well-planted streets, parks and playgrounds for the permanent resident. The only way to overcome the absence of these

things is by taking vigorous and concerted action. Not only can results be accomplished that will rival the best that has been done in the North and in Europe, but also the mere fact of the splendid opportunities we have for obtaining tropical effects because of our favored geographical location offers wonderful possibilities for results unique and altogether different from anything else in the country. Property owners of the State will be very remiss in their obligations to themselves and to the people at large, if they neglect to avail themselves of these advantages.



Example of One of Our Plans for a Small Home.



View of one of our plantings only a year old showing the exquisite blending of Bamboos and Ornamental Grasses in water views and illustrating their perfect adaptability to such situations. The planting includes *Bambusa argentea*, Palm grass, Pampas grass, *Eragrostis*, etc.

Planting and Potting Suggestions

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING—Newly cleared land, especially in Florida, is "sour" (acid) to a greater or less degree. This may be corrected, if not too much so, by cultivation, opening up the soil and allowing it to become thoroughly aerated before planting. Otherwise lime should be applied in quantity depending upon the degree of acidity. No specific amounts can be prescribed because of wide range of variation in soils. In cases where the planter is in doubt, the matter should be taken up with the State Chemist.

In making holes in which to set the individual plants, remember that the larger the better, two to three feet across being small enough for ordinary pot plants, though of course, smaller holes will do if the plants are properly set out and otherwise cared for. For larger specimens make the holes proportionately larger. When planting, fill the hole with *top-soil* in which is incorporated from several shovelfuls to a wheelbarrow load of well-rotted manure, past the burning stage, depending upon plant, soil conditions, etc. The use of manure applies especially to ornamentals—in planting citrus trees it is open to objection.

However, Florida soils are naturally deficient in humus (decomposed organic matter) and for that reason manure or some other form of humus is preferable where it can be obtained. Experience shows that manure and water will produce splendid results on the poorest soils. In the deep sandy soils of South Central Florida, on the so-called "sand hills", this has been demonstrated by remarkably successful plantings. In addition to humus as fertilizer, blood-and-bone, tankage and other fertilizers are valuable organic forms that are readily available.

Arrival of Plants.—Plants should be removed from the package or box as soon as possible after reaching destination. Frequently, however, it is impossible to plant them out at once, in which case see that roots are wet, then stand the rolls of plants around in cool, shady places, seeing that they do not suffer for want of water. They can remain this way several days without injury. Large trees and shrubs from open ground may be simply "heeled-in" (planted in trenches) on the shady side of a building, the roots well watered, and if not set permanently for a week afterward they will be all the better for it. Should any of the plants appear wilted, they should be placed in luke-warm water, with the packing moss about their roots and in half an hour they will be ready to pot. This treatment will renew their vigor whether actually wilted or not.

Setting.—Assuming that the soil has been put in proper condition, the plants and trees can be set in their proper places at once. If the plants are from pots, set them considerably deeper than they were in the pot, the distance depending on size of plant, etc. Set without disturbing the roots—**never try to straighten out the roots of pot-grown plants.** Field plants, when dug, lose the larger proportion of their feeding roots and have to be cut back proportionately and in some cases planted a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery rows. (Exception is here taken especially to citrus stock.) The roots should be trimmed with a sharp knife, and when planted allowed plenty of room to assume a natural position. Pack the soil well in and around the roots with hands and feet—this is very important. Use plenty of water. Always mulch the ground around with grass, straw or similar materials. Some more tender plants require shade for some time and all plants are better for shade for the first few days. **BUT THIS ABOVE ALL: See that they never lack for water until established.**

Potting. While plants are small, use pots one size larger than they were removed from. As they fill up the pots with roots they should be potted on into sizes next larger. When small it is necessary only to place a piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom, but when the pots run up to five- and six-inch sizes and larger, they should have several pieces of charcoal or other coarse drainage material. To prevent soil from entirely filling this up, place a piece of well-rotted sod over the drainage material. Lack of proper drainage prevents free movement of water through the soil, the latter becomes sour, the roots die back and the plant suffers. Fill the pot to about half an inch or more of top with ball of roots and potting soil, the latter composed of good loam, sand, clay, if obtainable, and well-rotted manure, past the "burning" stage, with a small amount of chemical fertilizer such as comes prepared for the purpose. Place the plants in a sheltered position where they will

not be exposed to wind and sun until they show signs of recuperation.

Watering.—This is one of the most important points in the successful cultivation of all plants. During the growing season they should have enough water to keep the soil moist to the bottom of the pot, but never in a soggy state. Excessive watering is worse than not quite enough; judgment must be exercised in this matter, but never just wet the soil on top. It is a good idea to place the pots in a tub of water until all air is driven out of the soil, then allow the excess water to drain off completely before replacing in jardiniere. Do this once every ten days or so in addition to the regular watering. But NEVER water plants while they are standing in jardiniere—this allows water to accumulate as the surplus drains out of the pot, keeping the soil soggy and sour and has the same result, only to greater degree, as poor drainage.

Frost Protection.—All parts of Florida are subject to frost to a greater or less degree—there is no such thing as "frost line." In freezing weather, however, there are a number of ways in which tender plants may be more or less effectively protected, by means of raising the temperature a few degrees, as with smudge fires, "blanketing," etc. The old "light-wood," pitch and other methods of creating a blanket of smoke and warm air are giving way to the cleaner, more convenient method of oil pots. Sheds are used, sometimes merely overhead slats, as in the case of Pineapples, and at other times solid wall enclosures. Considerable expense is attached to all these methods and they are only advisable when plants are extremely susceptible to injury from cold. As a matter of fact, in frosts and light freezes it is not so much the reduced temperature that does the injury as it is the effect of the early morning sun's rays striking the plant after a freezing night's temperature. If the plants can warm up gradually they will not suffer. To effect this, various means are used: one of the commonest among truckers where water is available is to spray water over the plants for some time after sunrise. Tender trees on the west side of a building or other protection never suffer like those exposed to the early sun, though the west side is actually the coldest. The same effect may be secured with plants in the open by standing boughs of trees, cane or corn stalks, etc., in a tent-like formation all around the trees. Pine boughs are especially valuable for this as their needles remain on throughout the winter. While trees are very small, a light framework of stakes, etc., covered with cloth, paper or burlap, will afford ample protection, and in cases of very severe cold nights a lamp can be placed underneath. Of course provide ventilation. In the case of budded or grafted trees, banking above the union is advisable as in the event of the top being frozen down, enough of the finer variety is left to give a new top the following year.

Special Planting Suggestions

Note.—The following remarks and classifications are not in any sense complete. We merely make the suggestions in order that the catalog may be more helpful, particularly to those not familiar with the more tropical plants we handle. In any case, reference to general catalog descriptions should always be made for further information:

I. Color Classification of Flowering Shrubs and Vines.

a. **Shrubs or Vines With Flowers in Red Shades.**—*Acalypha hispida*, *Caesalpinia*, *Clerodendrum*, *Hamelia*, *Hibiscus*, *Ixora*, *Jacobinia*, *Azalea*, *Lawsonia*, *Russelia*, *Camelia*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Callistemon*, *Nerium*, *Lantana*, *Sesbania*, *Malvaviscus*, *Rose*, *Canna*, *Punica*, *Bougainvillea*, *Ipomaea*, *Poinsettia*.

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b. Shrubs or Vines with Flowers in Pink Shades.—Abelia, Assonia, Bauhinia, Canna, Hibiscus, Lantana, Azalea, Camellia, Hydrangea, Rhodomyrtus, Lagerstroemia, Nerium, Melastoma, Rose.

c. Shrubs or Vines with Flowers in Yellow Shades.—Allamanda, Artobotrys, Carica, Cestrum Hibiscus, Hypericum, Ixora, Lantana, Stenolobium, Thevetia, Acacia, Nerium, Jasminum, Leonotis, Michelia, Rose, Renealmia.

d. Shrubs or Vines with Flowers in Blue to Purple.—Bougainvillea, Bauhinia, Duranta, Daedalacanthus, Lantana, Plumbago, Strobilanthes, Thunbergia, Tibouchina, Hydrangea, Azalea, Lagerstroemia.

e. Shrubs or Vines with White Flowers.—Bauhinia, Carissa, Cestrum, Chalcas, Datura, Hibiscus, Jasminum, Lantana, Azalea, Oxyanthus, Thunbergia, Lawsonia, Tabernaemontana, Warneria, Camellia, Hydrangea, Ligstrum, Laurocerasus, Coffea, Pittosporum, Rose, Tetrapanax, Clerodendrum, Vinca, Cotoneaster, Viburnum, Raphiolepis, Cereus.

II. Shrubs or Vines Bearing Attractive Berries or Fruits.—Chalcas, Clerodendrum, Duranta, Hamelia, Laurocerasus, Carissa, Coffea, Kumquats, Eleagnus, Triphasia, Bacharis, Cestrum, Ilex, Cotoneaster, Eugenia, Lonicera.

III. Fragrant Flowered Shrubs and Vines.

a. Shrubs.—Artobotrys, Assonia, Chalcas, Acacia, Bauhinia, Cestrum, Datura, Duranta, Coffea, Abelia, Jasminum, Lawsonia, Oxyanthus, Stenolobium, Tabernaemontana, Warneria, Laurocerasus, Rose, Michelia, Nerium, Pittosporum, Viburnum, Carica, Raphiolepis.

b. Vines.—Deguelia, Nintooa, Pereskia, Gelsemium, Jasminum, Trachelospermum, Cereus.

IV. Flowering Shrubs and Vines in Bloom November to March Period.

a. Shrubs.—Acalypha hipida, Assonia, Bauhinia, Bougainvillea, Cestrum, Daedala canthus, Azalea, Hibiscus, Lantana, Jasminum, Plumbago, Russelia, Strobilanthes, Tabernaemontana, Camellia, Stenolobium, Rose, Thunbergia, Pittosporum, Michelia, Tetrapanax, Malvaviscus, Raphiolepis.

b. Vines.—Bougainvillea, Bignonia, Gelsemium, Tecoma, Jasminum, Pyrostegia, Cereus, Ipomea, Trachelospermum.

V. Suited for Hedge Planting.

a. Larger.—Cattley Guava, Bambusa disticha, Camphor, Oleanders, Cinnamon.

b. Medium to small.—Carissa, Thuyas, Severinia, Triphasia, Acalyphas, Snow Bush, Crotons, Hibiscus, Tabernaemontana, Pittosporum, Ligustrum, Privet, Laurocerasus, Chalcas, Yucca (for defense), Myrica, Malvaviscus.

VI. Adapted to Seashore Planting.

a. Trees.—Palms in variety, Ficus, Pithecolobium, Ilex

opaca, Privet, Casuarina, Cocolobis, Delonix, Myrica, Melalencia, Achras.

b. Shrubs.—Oleanders (especially valuable), Thevetia, Sessbania, Hibiscus, Guavas, Ixora, Lantanas, Dwarf Poinciana, Crotons, Datura, Carissa, Lagerstroemia, Acacia, Pittosporum tobira, Callistemon, Myrica cerifera, Severinia, Triphasia, Bacharis, Forestiera.

c. Vines.—Solanums, Allamanda, Clerodendrum thomsonae, Bignonia unguis-cati, Bougainvillea, Cryptostegia.

d. Miscellaneous.—Sansevieria, Vinca, Crinum, Hymenocallis, Agaves in variety, Arundo, Yucca.

VII. Admirable Windbreak Subjects.

Because of their habit of growth, dense and compact from the ground up, the Bamboos are especially valuable and we call your attention most particularly to *B. argentea* and *striata*, which can be furnished in large quantities at low prices. The following trees are relatively quick-growing and suited for windbreak: Cinnamon, Oaks, Eucalyptus, Silk Oaks, Pithecolobium, Casuarina, Callitris, Bacharis, Nerium.

VIII. For Ground Cover in More or Less Shady Situations:

English Ivy, Wandering Jew, Euonymus, Honeysuckles, Trailing Lantana, Nintooa, Gelsemium, and hardy Ferns in rather moist, shady situations:

IX. Shrubs for Shady Situations.

Azaleas, Camellias, Severinia, Privet, Hamelia, Hydrangea, Raphiolepis.

X. Plants of Special Foliage Value for Securing Picturesque effects.

Tetrapanax, Yuccas, Agaves and Furcraeas, Pandanus, Nolina, Sansevieria, Ornamental Grasses, Palms, Conifers.

XI. Suggestive List for Mucky Lands.

Eucalyptus, Oleanders, Bamboos, Magnolia, Palms, Scarlet Maple, Azaleas, Red Bay, Wax Myrtle, Iris, Cypress, Rhodomyrtus, Guavas, Bacharis, Cannas, Thalia, Xanthosoma, Hedychium, Renealmia, Amomum.

XII. Decorative Subjects of Value for Porch and Interior Decorating.

Rubber Trees, Pandanus, Cycas, Ferns, Palms in variety, Sansevieria.

XIII. Splendid for Window and Porch Boxes.

a. Erect.—Hydrangea, Azaleas, Nephrolepis, Acalyphas, Crotons, Cuphea hyssopifolia, Caladiums, Xanthosomas, Pandanus, Sansevieria, Alocasias, Palms

b. Trailing.—Russelia, Hemigraphis, Asparagus sprengeri, Trailing Lantana, Epiphyllum truncatum, Selaginella uncinata, S. wildenovii, Adiantum lunulatum, Mesembryanthemum.

Your Attention, Please!

BUSINESS RULES—All prices in this catalog are **NET** delivered to **Railway Agent**, packing free, purchaser to pay cost of transportation. If there is no agent at point of destination, requiring prepayment of express charges, or when the relatively small size of the order makes Parcel Post service more practical, or when shipping to foreign countries, the following charges for such prepayment are made:

For prepayment by mail or express in Florida, customers must add **TEN PER CENT.** to the total value of the plants.

For prepayment outside of Florida and east of the Mississippi River add **FIFTEEN PER CENT.**

For prepayment west of the Mississippi River add **TWENTY PER CENT.**

To all foreign countries add **THIRTY PER CENT.**

We can not fill orders under \$1.00. Such orders are a positive loss to us. Should you want a special plant amounting to less than that, add 25 cents, plus observation of rules above.

Terms.—Cash with order. Remit in any safe way. Post-office Money Order on Oneco, bank draft, Express Order or currency by registered mail. **Foreigners** may remit by **International Postoffice Order on Bradentown, Fla.**, or by bank Exchange.

In applying prices, not less than 5 of a sort will be sold at the 10 rate, nor 40 at the 100, nor 400 at the one thousand.

Guaranteeing Plants.—This is not done by any reputable Nurseryman unless he charges prices sufficiently high to more than offset any possible loss. When good stock is received in good condition, no difficulty should be experienced in getting it to grow and do well unless the conditions are not favorable; and it is obviously not up to the Nurseryman to assume responsibility for **cultural failures.**

And it would also hardly be fair to the customer who takes proper care of stock and who understands the requirements of different plants, to charge him a price higher than normal merely to protect the Nurseryman from losses incurred by **guaranteeing** stock to careless, incompetent or unscrupulous persons. The logic of this should appeal to any sound business judgment.

Our Responsibility.—While we exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves prepared, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, we do not give a warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than was paid for them.

While our responsibility for safety of plants ceases after delivery of the goods to carrier in so far as liability for damage is concerned, still we feel a personal concern for the interests of our customers and are anxious that their rights should be protected. So much so that, in the case of shipments by express or freight, from which forms of service collection of damage claims is possible, **we will guarantee safe delivery of all Nursery stock, or to collect any just claim provided consignee has the agent at destination endorse the extent of damage or loss on freight or express receipt.** The same provision applies to overcharge; we keep accurate record of all shipments and have express tariff on file in office, and if any one suspects an overcharge, we will investigate same when they send agent's receipt and secure refund if such has been the case.

Filling Orders.—All orders are filled promptly, the majority on the day of their receipt. We ship with absolute safety to all parts of the world by parcel post, express, and freight. We exercise our best judgment when forwarding stock, whether by express or freight—in the former case using especially thin material—working for the best interest of each customer as to safety of delivery and least cost.

Substitution.—In ordering please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty, when no instructions accompany the order to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible.

This Present Catalog abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices. Dealers desiring to buy in **quantity** will be given special prices. Annual catalog usually ready in October covers prices from Nov. 1 to Oct. 31.

Palms and Cycads

THE PALM is not only the most attractive but also the most distinctive feature of the tropical landscape, and Florida shares with California the opportunity for planting a large variety of kinds—with the advantage in favor of Florida. Of course, the hardier types of Palms can be planted extensively throughout the Gulf States, but nowhere in such variety as here. Every home should have a few palms—wherever the palm can be planted. On small grounds they will do where trees will not, because their root system does not seriously interfere with other subjects. Palms and Citrus trees live the happiest community existence imaginable. On smaller grounds they are of course planted singly, usually near buildings or masses of trees or shrubbery where the character of the surroundings is in harmony.

On larger grounds, however, they can be planted in groups, close enough together that the leaves will touch when the Palms mature. Nothing can equal the beauty and striking effect of such a mass planting. Only the same, or similar species should be so grouped, as with dissimilar kinds there is confusion and lack of harmony.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Palms are all pot- or tub-grown, except where otherwise noted, and may be shipped at any time of the year. For Florida planting summer is the best season.

Explanation of symbols.—* Those hardy enough to grow outdoors along the Gulf coast or Southern California, etc., or in a temperature not lower than 15 degrees Fahr. * * Those less hardy, being able to stand ordinarily a temperature of 26 degrees Fahr. * * * Tropical species not being able to stand anything beyond a faint frost. **D.** Especially recommended for cultivation in green-houses or for house decoration, although all sorts named may be thus grown if given suitable temperature.

All measurements are taken in natural position, above the pots.

The Palm is one of our specialties and we grow many thousands of plants annually, and as we use no heat except for a few days in winter, they are healthy and stocky and in condition to ship at any time of the year. Make the ground very rich, and when once established they can not be fertilized too heavily. Where dry, watering and mulching should be attended to carefully until plants are established. In the fall, suspend cultivation and fertilizing to give them opportunity to harden up for the winter. During spring and summer the fertilizer can be heavily nitrogenous, but an application rich in potash can be applied to advantage in early fall to help them harden up well.

In pots, soil should be rich and drainage perfect. See potting suggestions on page 5; these are important.

Palms in the house need some sunshine, and will do best with the morning and afternoon sunlight every day, only avoiding the heat of noon. They will exist and live for years with but little light, but are not healthy, nor will they grow fast. An even, rather high temperature suits them best, without drafts of air. The hardier sorts will be able to stand a temperature of 60 degrees and do very well, but below this they will not make much growth. Even an occasional drop to 45 degrees will not kill them, but they would prefer 70 degrees most of the time. In

summer, Palms will appreciate plunging in the ground to the tops of the pots, in a half shady, moist situation. Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep them clean and free from insects.

ACROCOMIA totali. * * South America. One of the handsomest palms for South Florida, with an erect, column-like trunk 30 to 40 ft. and crowned by a magnificent tuft of graceful leaves. Trunk 10 to 15 inches in diameter covered by stout spines. 75c, \$7.00 per 10.



Handsome Specimens of "Acrocomia Totali," on Our Grounds.

ARCHONTO P H O E NIX alexandreae. * * * D. Queensland. Tall, showy, elegant palm, with smooth, stout trunk of 70 to 80 feet, conspicuously ringed from leaf scars. Resembles the Seaforthia, but the pinnae are finer with under surfaces of silvery color. About 2 to 2½ feet \$1.00; about 4 feet \$3.50; about 5 to 6 feet \$8.00.

ARENGA saccharifera. * * * Sugar Palm of Java. Malaya. A large, magnificent palm of great beauty, with enormous shining, dark green leaves, pinnate, gracefully curving to the summit. Cultivated in Java for the production of sugar from the sap. \$2.00.

CHRYSALIDOCARPUS lutescens. * * * D. (Areca lutescens.) Madagascar. A general favorite for pot-culture. A bushy palm, suckering freely when very young, with golden-yellow stems and elegant, arched pinnate leaves. Bushy plants, 50c, \$1.00, and \$2.00.

COCOS PALMS. A very large genus of pinnate-leaved palms, containing both tropical and hardy species. The hardy species, mainly from South America, are especially adapted to Florida and Gulf Coast States planting. Because of their good growth and tropical appearance they are especially valuable for planting where more tender subjects would freeze, both for lawns and street work.

C. alphonsei. * This belongs to the *C. australis* type, is hardy and vigorous; leaves gray-

The Tropical Grounds Book

green; fruit edible. Strong plants, pot-grown, \$2.00. Extra heavy, field-grown stock, balled, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

C. australis. * **Pindo Palm.** Paraguay. This is an erect, columnar-trunked subject, attaining 30 feet, and with striking gray-green foliage. It is very hardy, though relatively slow growing like most of this type. Young pot-grown plants, 50c; 2½-3 ft., \$6.00.

C. datil. * A very hardy and vigorous species of the *australis* type attaining 30 feet, with trunk 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The foliage is gray-green, and the fruit edible, resembling somewhat that of the date palm. Strong field-grown stock, balled, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

C. eriospatha. * A larger palm of the *australis* type; very hardy and beautiful. Strong potted plants, 50c, and \$1.00.

C. nucifera. * * * The commercial **Cocoanut Palm.** Strong pot-grown, \$2.00.

C. plumosa. * * **D. Plumy Cocoanut.** Brazil. A magnificent palm, especially adapted to street planting, for which it is widely used in South Florida and California, where the Royal Palm, which it resembles, is not sufficiently hardy. The trunk, erect and column-like, reaches a height of 35 feet or more, and is crowned by a plumy crest of long, feathery, swaying, dark-green leaves, making a striking picture. It is a quick-growing subject and reaches an ultimate height of 50 feet or more.

Prices

3-inch pots, 12 to 15 inches, 25c; \$2.00 per 10; \$18 per 100.
4-inch pots, 18 to 24 inches, 50c; \$4.00 per 10; \$37 per 100.
5-inch pots, 2 to 2½ ft., 75c; \$6.50 per 10; \$60 per 100.
5-inch pots, 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.00; \$9.00 per 10; \$85 per 100.
6-inch pots, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00; \$17.00 per 10.
6-inch pots, 4 to 6 ft., \$3.50.

CYCAS revoluta. * **D. "Sago-Palm."** A beautiful semi-dwarf plant resembling a palm, with a dense crown of elegant symmetrical pinnate leaves recurving from the center. Quite hardy in Florida, and along the Gulf coast, it succeeds generally with slight attention, and does not need irrigation after being planted six months. For culture in the house be sure to give it a very light, sunny exposure, especially during spring and early summer while it is making its rapid growth. Beautiful plants 50c, \$1.50 to \$6.00.

DICTYOSPERMA rubrum. * * * **D. Tropical Asia.** Pin-nate leaved, the foliage tinged with red. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

D. species. * * * (Formerly listed as "hybrid.") Leaves dark green. A slender trunked tree. 35c to \$1.50.

ELAEIS guineensis. * * * **D. Oil Palm.** West Africa. An ornamental palm, with stout stems 30 to 40 feet high and leaves 15 feet long. The fruit kernels yield a valuable oil used in the manufacture of soap and candles. \$2.00.

HYOPHORBEA verschaffeltii. * *

* **D. Mauritius.** Stout palms, with trunks 25 to 30 feet high and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The pinnate leaves are 4 to 6 feet long, and tinted orange-yellow, making it a very distinct horticultural subject of beauty and interest. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

LATANIA borbonica. * **D. Chinese Fan Palm.** See *Livistona chinensis*.

L. commercialis. * * * **D.**

Mauritius. A very rare species with large smooth leaf-stems and the ribs of the leaf segments are colored bright crimson. Trunk slender, making a tree 7 to 10 feet high. Handsome young stock, \$2.50.

LICUALA spinosa. * * * Java. A desirable green-house and exhibition palm, having large fan-shaped leaves. In nature the plant forms a tall slender trunk with leaves 3 feet or more across. 50c.

LIVISTONA chinensis (Latania borbonica). * **D. Chinese Fan Palm.** China. A hardy, rather slow-growing species with a stout trunk and many leaves, 4 to 6 feet in diameter. This is a highly ornamental subject, formerly more widely used as a house palm than any other kind. Makes a fine decorative plant for either indoors or open air in the extreme South. Strong plants \$1.00, \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$6.00.

L. hoogendorpii. * * * Java. A tall palm with rich dark green leaves much plaited and deeply divided, forming a complete circle. Petioles stout and armed with sharp spines at the edges. \$1.00.

OREODOKA regia. * * * **Royal Palm.** Cuba. The most magnificent palm of the tropical garden, reaching 125 feet in height, with a column-like trunk, gray in color and swollen at base. The foliage crown consists of giant leaves 10 to 15 feet long, of dark, glossy green. Young stock, 25c, \$2.00 per 10; larger 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

PAUROTIS wrightii. * * Native of extreme So. Fla. A fan leaved palm, suckering like *Chrysalidocarpus lutescens* and reaching about 30 feet in height. Leaves silvery on under surfaces. Very small only at 25c.

PHOENIX or Date Palms.—One of the most beautiful as well as best-known palm groups in Florida, all pinnate-leaved, and many species of which will endure severe freezing unharmed. Of this hardier type we especially recommend *P. canariensis* and *P. sylvestris* for general planting throughout Florida and immediate Gulf Coast country. For pot culture in house and conservatory and on porches *P. reclinata* will be found especially attractive and satisfactory, and can not be recommended too highly. In South Florida all the species listed will be found very satisfactory for out-of-door planting.

P. canariensis. * **D. Canary Island Date.** This is one of the highest of the genus, with an erect, massive single stem, and dense crown of large, heavy, elegant curving leaves of a pleasing green color often 15 feet or more in length. It is a rapid grower on rich, heavier moist soils, but relatively slow on poorer, high sandy lands. Makes a



Nothing Can Excel "Cocos plumosa" for Framing a Vista.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

splendid lawn specimen or is fine for avenue planting, especially where hardiness is a valuable feature as in middle and North Florida and the upper Gulf Coast where the more tropical sorts are too tender. Pot-grown, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; about 18-24 inch high \$1.50; field-grown and balled, about 2 feet, \$2.50; boxed specimens very heavy, \$5.00 and \$8.00.

P. ouseleyana (humilis). * * **D.** North India. A dwarf palm with short, tufted stems, and leaves somewhat glaucous-green. 75c.

P. pumila. * * **D.** A quick-growing palm, attaining 20 feet or more, with slender trunk 6 inches in diameter. Leaves drooping, 10 to 15 feet long, and of a glossy dark-green color. Beginning character, 25c, \$2.00 per 10. Larger 50c to \$1.50. Field-grown, balled, \$3.50 to \$8.00.

P. reclinata. * * **D.** Africa. A splendid palm for the house or for open-air planting in South Florida and other warm regions. Leaves are arched and very dark green; tree grows quickly, having a trunk 5 to 8 inches in diameter, but unless the suckers are removed the plant makes an immense plummy clump, trunk or trunks not being visible. It is especially fine when allowed to grow at will. Can be used for street planting by cutting off the small suckers, for a few years, when they cease to sprout out. Nice plants out of 3-inch pots, 25c \$2.00 per 10; larger with character 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

P. senegalensis. * * **D.** A variety resembling *P. reclinata*, only of more coarse texture. Strong plants, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

P. sylvestris. * **Wild Date or Sugar Palm of India.** One of the hardiest of the genus, about like *P. canariensis* in this respect. It is tall and fast growing, attaining 40 to 50 feet or more with a straight substantial trunk 12 to 14 inches in diameter, which remains clothed with the persistent petiole-bases of the leaves. The crown is large and compact with smooth, grayish-green leaves 10 to 15 feet long. The fruit, which hangs in immense clusters, is a conspicuous orange-yellow color, and sometimes ripens fairly well into edible dates. From 4-inch pots 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Field-grown, balled, about 2 ft., \$3.50.

P. tenuis. * **D.** A hardy species somewhat like *canariensis*, but with glaucous foliage. 75c and \$2.50.

PTYCHOSPERMA elegans. * * * **D.** *Seaforthia*. Australia. An elegant, graceful subject especially adapted to decorative purposes, which in garden culture attains a height of 60 feet. The smooth, slender trunk is crowned



The Stately "*Phoenix canariensis*."

by numerous dark green pinnate leaves up to 10 feet long. This is one of the best palms for the South generally, indoors, where it stands chilly rooms admirably. Young plants from 3-inch pots 35c; about 2 ft., \$1.00; about 3 ft., \$2.50; about 3½ or 4 ft., \$4.00.

P. macarthurii. * * * **D.** A dwarf species with slender ringed trunk and suckering freely at the base, making attractive, bushy specimens. Nice plants \$1.50 and \$3.00.

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM hystrix. * **D.** The Porcupine Palmetto of central Florida. A comparatively dwarf fan palm, very beautiful, of slow growth. \$1.00 and \$3.00.

SABAL blackburniana. * **Giant Palmetto** of West Indies. A very choice and hardy species with erect cylindrical trunk a foot in diameter and ultimately attaining 25 feet or more, and 20 to 30 enormous fan leaves. Young plants 35c, and 50c

S. havanensis. * **The Cuban Palmetto** which differs from our Southern Cabbage Palmetto in having much larger leaves and is apparently slower in growth. Young plants 35c.

S. mauritiaforme. * * **Savana Palm.** Venezuela. A giant Palmetto with trunk 12 to 15 inches thick and 60 to 80 feet tall, and enormous leaves, blue-gray in color. This is a fast-growing palm adapted to greenhouse culture or for planting outdoors in Southern Florida. Fine plants, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

S. palmetto. * **Cabbage Palmetto.** Southeastern U S A. A very hardy species with erect trunk 20 to 40 feet high, with large head of fan leaves. Very suitable for street planting on Gulf and Atlantic Coast generally where more tender palms can not be used. Beginning character, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; larger 50 and \$1.00.

THRINAX species unknown. * * * **D.** A new dwarf species, leaves exceptionally deeply cleft and dark green. Splendid for table decoration. Beautiful plants 50c and \$1.00.



"*Phoenix reclinata*" and "*Thrinax*" (at right) as Pot Plants

The Tropical Grounds Book



Avenue Lined with Magnificent Wild Date Palms

T. wendlandiana. * * * D. Thatch Palm. Jamaica. This species reaches 10 to 12 feet, and has very deeply cleft leaves. \$1.00 and \$2.00.

TRACHYCARPUS excelsa (Chamaerops). * Chusan Palm. China. A dwarf palm reaching about 20 feet, with fan leaves finely divided into many segments. A slow grower but extremely hardy. Strong plants \$3.50.

WASHINGTONIA robusta. * California Fan Palm. California and Arizona. A fast-growing fan palm which is splendidly adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast generally. The massive trunk is crowned by a compact head of tough "fans," which are copiously furnished with white threads, which have given it another common name of "Thread Palm." Small at 35c, \$3.00 per 10; larger with character, \$1.00 and \$2.00; field-grown, balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00.

Several species of rare Palms, priced on application.



A splendid setting for a home that can be obtained in Florida by proper planting. Note how well adapted to tropical conditions is the architecture of this building.

Shade Trees

PLANT TREES FIRST—On the home grounds Ornamental Shade Trees form a very valuable asset to the comfort and beauty of the surroundings. How many flat, bleak places could be improved by the planting of a few choice, selected specimens. Fortunately, most of our sub-tropical species are good growers and there is no excuse for any one not having a reasonable amount of shade at all times of the year. Then too, the tree serves as a background for the home, giving it a proper setting and the grounds some perspective. Sometimes there may be unsightly views or some outbuildings that should be screened and trees for this and many other purposes are most valuable materials. In short they are the first consideration in any planting. --

There is nothing that adds so much to the attractiveness of any town or city as well planted streets. The wonder cities of Europe have spent many thousands of dollars annually in the planting and maintenance of their street trees, contributed in order that the people, resident and tourist alike, might derive what benefits of nature they could under urban conditions. These benefits are practical as well as aesthetic, and our towns and cities would do well to emulate them.

Our extended experience covering a period of over a third of a century in this line of Nursery work justifies our offer to advise Civic Clubs, Boards of Trade, County Commissioners, Promoters of Subdivisions, and others interested in street planting and improvement, and we invite correspondence and, where possible, a trip of inspection to our nurseries.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Our stock of trees falls into two classes, pot-grown (marked P.) and from open ground. The former may be transplanted at any time, as their roots are but little disturbed and injured. The latter class should be set preferably during the winter months when dormant.

Species marked T are suitable only for extreme South Florida and the tropics, or for growth in large conservatories. Those marked H are more hardy and can generally be planted throughout Florida and the lower South. Those marked ST are an intermediate—that is, while not adapted to Florida planting generally, they can be used through South Florida, resisting considerable frost, and even when frozen back somewhat, come right out again. This last class should receive some protection during the coldest weather the first two years. When in doubt, be sure to communicate with us. A few are used as decorative pot-plants when small, as Ficus, Grevillea, Jacaranda and others. In addition to those regularly described we have noted certain tree-like shrubs that may be grown as street or shade trees and also some fruit trees adapted to the same classes of planting.

ACACIA farnesiana. See page 20.

ACER rubrum. Scarlet or Swamp Maple. **H.** Native. Large tree, with beautiful deciduous foliage which turns brilliant scarlet or orange in autumn. A valuable subject for street and park planting because of its excellent upright habit, earliness of the scarlet flowers which appear in mid-winter in Florida, followed by bright-red seeds in early spring. 2 to 3 ft. 25c. \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 5 ft. 50c. \$4.00 per 10; 5 to 8 ft. 75c. \$6.50 per 10.

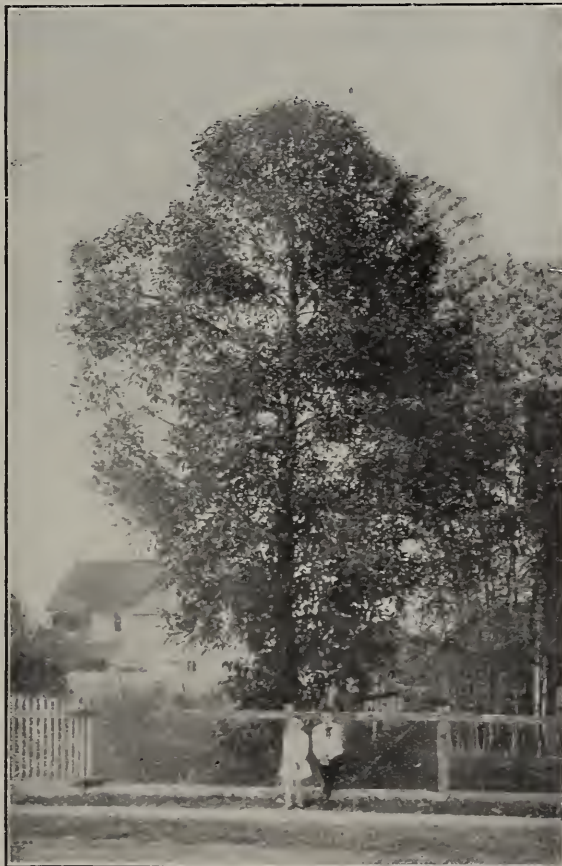
ALBIZZIA lebbek. Woman's Tongue Tree. **T.** Trop. Asia. A tall, handsome pinnate-leaved shade tree, with greenish-yellow flowers, of quick growth which does well here. Resembles the Royal Poinciana somewhat but leaves not so finely cut.

P. 35c. \$3.00 per 10; larger 50c. \$4.00 per 10.

A. procera. **T.** Trop. Asia. A tall, quick-growing tree, beautiful, resembling somewhat the preceding **P.** 50c.

BAUHINIA. purpurea. **T.** A very showy tree (or shrub under certain conditions) unusually hardy for a tropical subject and might almost be classed as semi-tropical. Large leaves are bilobed and fall in late winter when the tree bursts into prolific bloom lasting for weeks. The flowers are about 3 inches across

of very pleasing shades of lavender, mauve, purple and white, resembling orchids. May be kept down into shrub size by pruning or flowered in tubs. **P.** One year old, 25c. \$2.00 per 10; two year old, 50c. \$4.00 per 10.



"Eucalyptus Are Not Recommended for Street Trees, But in Large Landscapes Are Strikingly Picturesque."

B. alba. **T.** Practically identical to the preceding except in its pure white bloom. A grand subject with its glorious mass of flowers from January to March. **P.** One year old, 25c. \$2.00 per 10; two year, 50c. \$4.00 per 10.

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. **H.** Paper Mulberry. China and Japan. A deciduous tree, 30 to 50 feet high, with downy branches and large rough leaves resembling Mulberry. The bark is stringy and used in paper manufacture. A rapid grower, making a low-spreading head, standing heat and dust well. Quite hardy as far North as New York. Strong stock at 25c to \$1.00.

CANANGIUM odoratum. (Cananga.) **T.** Ylang Ylang. South East Asia. A handsome tree bearing a profusion of greenish-yellow, very fragrant flowers, yielding a fragrant volatile oil known to commerce as "ylangilang oil." **P.** 50c. \$4.50 per 10.

CINNAMOMUM camphora. **H.** Camphor Tree. China, Japan. A stout tree, hardy throughout Florida, of good size and with wide-spreading branches, making a handsome dense top. Thrives on even poor upland soils of the state and is valuable to the Gulf Coast region for the production of Camphor Gum. For this purpose set 6 to 8 feet apart in rows 12 to 15 feet apart. The twigs are sheared twice a year or more for distillation, usually commencing in the fourth year. This tree is also suitable for larger hedge work, forming a dense, impenetrable fence when properly grown and sheared. **P.** 25c. \$2.00 per 10; larger 50c. \$4.00 per 10. Heavy stock from open ground, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

C. cassia. **ST.** Chinese Cinnamon or Cassia Bark Tree. China. A handsome tree resembling camphor but with narrower leaves. Makes a magnificent shelter tree with wide-branching limbs from the ground up. Of dense habit and quick growth. Furnishes a substitute for Cinnamon bark, and also cassia buds, cas-

The Tropical Grounds Book

sia oil, etc. Very valuable for Florida from a landscape standpoint and also as a large hedge or windbreak subject. P. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; larger 50c, \$4.00 per 10; about 4 feet, 75c, \$6.50 per 10. From open ground heavy, 75c to \$1.50.

DELONIX regia. T. Royal Poinciana. Madagascar. An extremely rapid-growing tree, one of the fastest we know, with wide-spreading, umbrella-shaped top. Foliage fine, pinnate, large, dense in summer but becoming thin during the colder months. Flowers 3 inches across and bright scarlet, makes the tree one of the most striking and gorgeous in the tropics. Blossoms spring and early summer. P. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; larger 35c.

DILLENNIA indica. T. Trop. Asia. Shapely tree with stout trunk and large rough leaves, giving dense shade. Flowers large and showy, fully 9 inches across, with numerous stamens forming a large yellow cluster in center. A very showy subject, related to Magnolia. The large acid fruits are used in jelly making. P. \$1.00.

ENTEROLOBIUM cyclocarpum. T. West Indies. Tall, smooth tree with handsome, feathery foliage and curious seed pods or "beans" twisted in a complete circle. P. 75c, \$6.50 per 10.

EUCALYPTUS. ST. Gum Trees. Australia. A valuable genus of forest trees now in the public eye, being exploited for timber-growing in California. Some species do fairly well in South Florida, especially on rolling or hilly, well-drained land as free from frost as may be found. Some specimens are growing well on flat-woods soil. For forests set 6 to 12 feet each way. We offer some of the very best species adapted to Florida conditions, all plants of which are pot-grown, and may be set out when weather conditions suit, especially in summer. As they are naturally very slender, pruning may be done to bring them into any desired form, preferably in early spring.

E. resinifera. The Red or Forest Mahogany. This is particularly hardy, having stood a temperature of 20 degrees without injury, and is one of the best for South Florida. P. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

E. robusta. "Swamp Mahogany." This seems of unusual merit here, especially as a shade tree, as its spreading habit and broader leaves cast more shade than most species. P. 15c, \$1.25 per 10; heavier 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

E. rostrata. "Red Gum." This is found in more places than any other Eucalypt in Florida, and the largest Eucalypt in the state is growing near Oneco. It is unusually hardy. P. 15c, \$1.25 per 10; larger 25c, \$2.00 per 10; heavier 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

E. rudis. The Flooded Gum. This may be planted on low, wet lands, subject to inundation, and promises to be fairly hardy. P. 15c, \$1.25 per 10; heavier 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

E. tereticornis. The Gray Gum. One tree of this species has made the most rapid diameter growth of any Eucalypt measured in Florida by the experts of the Forestry Bureau, and is a very valuable sort to plant in South Florida. P. 15c, \$1.25 per 10; larger, 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

FICUS altissima. T. India. A very large, tall, vigorous tree with roundish, thick, leathery leaves of large size, beautifully veined. Altogether a splendid subject, and as a street tree for extreme South Florida and the tropics. P. Strong stock 50c to \$1.50.

F. aurea. T. Wild Rubber. Native. A handsome shade tree for tropical regions, erect and with large, dense top. Leaves are very dark green, smooth. P. 50c, \$4.00 per 10; extra strong \$1.00.

F. benjamina. T. Australia. A beautiful species, much used as a street tree in Brisbane, with small leaves and a drooping habit. P. Strong stock \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

F. brevifolia. T. Florida. A strong-growing, native tree, evergreen, and reaching 30 feet in height. The rather small leaves are thin and only slightly leathery, broad at the base and acute at the tip. A symmetrical but rather open-headed tree, bearing bright-red fruits, valuable as a shade tree for South Florida. P. Strong plants 35c, \$3.00 per 10; extra strong 50c.

F. elastica. T. India Rubber Tree. This is the common rubber grown so much in the North as a decorative house subject. The tree grows to immense proportions, reaching a height of 100 feet in the tropics, and of wide-spreading habit. The leaves grow to 12 inches in length, are very dark, glossy green, leathery in texture. As a decorative subject it is of very easy culture, and in view of its handsome appearance should be much used in interior decorative work. P. Strong plants, about 18 inches high 50c, \$4.50 per 10; 3 ft. \$1.00; extra fine \$1.50.

F. elastica variegata. T. This is a very fine form of the Rubber Plant with creamy white margins and of generally brighter green color. P. Strong plants, \$1.00 to \$2.50.

F. infectoria. T. Trop. Asia. A fine shade tree, growing to 60 feet high, with long leaves, narrower than most of the genus, and branches of a "weeping" tendency. P. Fine plants at \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

F. macrophylla. T. Moreton Bay Fig Tree. Australia. One of the finest of Australian street trees, claimed to be harder than most of the genus. Leaves are large, resembling *F. elastica*, only more tapering. The general growth is upright. P. Strong plants \$1.00.

F. nitida. T. Indian "Laurel." Without doubt one of the handsomest shade trees of the tropics, and suited to extreme South Florida planting. Makes a splendid roundish head of deep-green foliage, consisting of small, glossy, thick leaves. Will stand severest winds. P. Strong plants, \$1.00.

Six other rare species of *Ficus* grown in limited quantity. Will be named and priced on application.

GREVILLEA robusta. ST. Australian Silk Oak. A tall, rapid-growing tree which normally reaches 120 feet in height, but which, by cutting out the top when it has reached a good size, makes a spreading, fine top. The leaves are pinnate, of feathery, fern-like appearance, making very graceful and attractive young pot plants for decorative purposes. The tree is ever-green, very drouth-resistant, and altogether well adapted to growing as street or lawn tree in South Florida and California, being as hardy as the Orange tree. In the spring the tree is a mass of orange-yellow

flowers in large trusses. P. Strong plants out of 3-inch pots, 15 to 20 inches high, at 25c, \$2.00 per 10; from 4-inch pots, 2 to 2½ ft. high, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; 3 to 3½ ft. high, 50c, \$4.50 per 10. From open ground, very heavy, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

ILEX opaca. H. Southern Holly. Native. This is the well-known prickly-leaved holly used so much in Christmas decorations. It makes a large tree with spreading, short branches forming a narrow, pyramidal head. Berries scarlet. Dioecious. 2 to 3 ft., 50c, \$4.50 per 10; 8 to 9 ft., \$3.00, \$25.00 per 10.

JACARANDA mimosaeifolia. ST. Brazil. Without a doubt one of the loveliest trees for South Florida planting. The foliage is very finely cut, almost fern-like, symmetrical and elegant. The large panicles, each bearing 40 to 90 flowers of lavender-blue, come in great numbers in May and for weeks the tree is a cloud of blue. It stands pruning nicely. P. Fine, strong plants, 50c, \$4.50 per 10; extra heavy, \$1.00.

LAGERSTROEMIA. See pages 18 and 21.



The "Bauhinias" Are Among the Showiest Flowering Trees for Florida Planting.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

LIGUSTRUM japonicum. H. Japanese Privet. A splendid small to medium-sized evergreen tree, foliage dark and somewhat resembling Lilac. Tree of dense and symmetrical growth. White flowers of small size in loose panicles, fragrant. Fine grafted stock, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10; 5 to 7 ft., \$2.00, \$18.00 per 10.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. H. Magnolia. Native. A tall, evergreen tree, up to 80 feet high, of pyramidal habit—the most magnificent of our broad-leaved Southern evergreens. The immense leaves are rich, glossy green above and brownish-pubescent beneath. The lemon-scented flowers are waxen-white and 6 inches across. Fine stock from open ground only, 3 ft., \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 7 ft., \$2.50; 7 to 9 ft., \$3.50.

MANGO. See page 35.

MELALEUCA leucadendron. ST. Cajuput or Punk Tree. Australia. A large tree with thick, spongy, pale buff-colored bark and pendulous branchlets, oblong, tapering leaves, and spikes of creamy-white flowers. This tree is especially valuable for South Florida planting, withstanding salt water, wind, drouth and some frost. P. Strong plants 50c, \$4.50 per 10; much heavier, \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

MYRICA cerifera. H. Wax Myrtle. Native. One of our most attractive subjects for lawn planting. A slender tree, sometimes reaching 30 feet, with attractive foliage and producing slate-colored berries, furnishing marketable wax. A nice subject for an ornamental hedge. Valuable for seashore and hardy as far north as New Jersey. Strong plants, 25c to \$1.00.

NERIUM. (Oleander.) See page 21.

PARKINSONIA aculeata. H. Jerusalem Thorn. Trop. America. Small, thorny tree up to 20 feet high, branches somewhat pendulous bearing feathery foliage of long, narrow, pinnate leaves, deciduous. In late spring it is a



The "Laurel Oak" Tells Its Own Story. For Hardiness, Beauty and Service Ability It Ranks First.

neath. The wood is valuable for cabinet work. 25c to \$1.00.

PITHECOLOBIUM dulce. T. Mexico. A stately tree over 40 feet high, with very attractive rather light green foliage. The excellent form and habit of the tree make it one of the most desirable ornamental trees for extreme South Florida planting. Stands considerable cold but not much hard freezing. Bears twisted pods containing sweet orange-colored pulp edible and wholesome. P. Nice plants, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

PITTOSPORUM undulatum. ST. Victorian Box. Makes a handsome, rather small, round-headed tree, ever-green, with rich dark green leaves, wavy margined. The flowers are yellowish white, small but extremely fragrant, resembling orange blossoms. P. Fine plants 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

QUERCUS. H. The Oak. Of the wonderful evergreen oaks we offer two of the finest forms as follows:

Laurel Oak or "Water Oak." A very handsome, well-formed, evergreen tree attaining 80 feet and in cultivation forming a round, somewhat spreading top. Foliage rather small, oval, and dark green. Quick-growing and vigorous. It is admirable either for street planting or for lawns. Fine field-grown stock, 4 to 6 ft., 75c, \$7.00 per 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

Live Oak. Of slower growth than the preceding, but a very choice tree of great age. Foliage somewhat heavier and larger than the laurel oak. Evergreen. 4 to 5 ft., 75c, \$7.00 per 10; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 7 to 9 ft., \$2.00, \$18.00 per 10.

SAPINDUS mukrossi. H. Soapberry Tree. An attractive tree with bright green compound leaves and with seeds coated with a fatty substance used as a soap. Said to be the most valuable species for Florida planting. Deciduous. P. Strong plants, 35c and 50c.

SARACA indica. T. India. A small spreading tree with compound leaves and large clusters of sweet-scented flowers which change from yellow to orange and red. Prefers a partly shaded situation. P. 75c.

SCHINUS terebinthifolius. ST. Brazilian Pepper Tree. A very handsome tree, worthy of extensive planting over South Florida, both on streets and lawns. The leaves are compound, composed of seven broad leaflets. The tree flowers in late summer, and bears quantities of bright scarlet berries in winter and spring. Because of its spreading habit, it can be very successfully used as a large shrub. P. 15c, \$1.25 per 10; heavier 50c, \$4.50 per 10.



One of the Characteristic "Rubber Trees" (Ficus) of South Florida.

mass of bright yellow flowers, touched with red. It is a good hedge subject, is relatively hardy and thrives in the driest places. P. 50c.

PERSEA americana. See page 36.

P. borbonia. H. Red Bay or Sweet Bay. Native. A handsome tree reaching 40 feet in height, with smooth branches and broad, evergreen leaves, deep green above, bluish be-

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STENOCARPUS sinuatus. T. Fire Tree. Australia. A large tree, growing to 60 feet or more in height, bearing umbels of bright red, tubular flowers in June. The wood is of value for cabinet-work. P. 75c. \$6.50 per 10.

STERCULIA acerifolia. T. Australia. Large timber tree, suitable for shade, with very large leaves and rich, red flowers in small panicles. P. Nice, strong stock, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

S. bidwelli T. Somewhat like the preceding species, but with rougher leaves; flowers crimson. P. 50c. \$4.50 per 10.

STILLINGIA sebifera. H. Tallow Tree. A very fine shade tree for Florida planting, which has been neglected. The top is a dense mass of poplar-shaped leaves which turn brilliant colors in autumn before dropping. P. 50c.

TRISTANIA australis. T. Australia. A tall tree with yellow flowers coming in summer. P. \$1.00.

Coniferous Evergreens

THE CONIFERS as a class are better adapted to Northern than Southern Planting, but to secure variety of foliage, they are often used successfully in sub-tropical landscapes. They are not suited to street planting as a general rule, though under certain limited conditions they can be so used. The larger growing kinds should be planted where they can be seen at some little distance and not be crowded in order to show them to the best advantage in their entire form and outline, whereas the smaller kinds, like the Thuyas, can be used to advantage to accentuate mass plantings and in formal gardens. *All are pot grown and may be transplanted at any time of the year.*

All the following Coniferous Evergreens are entirely hardy in Florida and the Lower South, except *Casuarina equisetifolia*. This may be grown outdoors in South Florida, in protected places, south of Orlando and Tampa. Our conifers are carefully grown, having plenty of space allowed for proper development, and are healthy and vigorous.

ABAUCARIA bidwelli. Bunya-Bunya Pine of Australia. A grand tree of symmetrical growth with branches from the ground up. Reaches enormous size and does well in South Florida, standing severe frost. Young plants, \$1.00; larger, \$1.50.

CALLITRIS verrucosa. The Cypress-Pine of Australia. A splendid tree for poor sandy ridges in Florida, growing thriftily where the spruce pine is native. Resembles a "cedar," with fine foliage, and low dense growth tapering up in true cone shape. Nice young stock, 50c, \$4.50 per 10; larger, 75c.

CASUARINA equisetifolia. The "Australian Pine," or Beef Wood. Used very extensively in extreme South Flor-

ida as a street tree, and for windbreaks, especially on shore lands. 50c, \$4.50 per 10; larger, 75c and \$1.00.

CUPRESSUS lusitanica glauca. A medium-sized tree attaining 50 feet, of spreading habit and pendulous branches which are clothed with glaucous-green foliage. Strong plants, \$1.00.

C. sempervirens. Italian Cypress. Europe and Asia. Tall, slender, tapering conifer, branches lying close to the stem. Very useful in landscape work. Grows to 75 feet high. 50c to \$2.00.

TAXODIUM imbricarium. One of the two native Southern Cypress. A great timber tree; it is also a beautiful ornamental tree when well grown. Strong, 75c.

THUYA orientalis compacta. Compact Arbor vitae. Conical in form, exceedingly dense and regular in growth, with flat foliage, more or less strongly scented, and dark green in color. 6 to 12 inches high, 40c, \$3.50 per 10.

T. "Rosedale Hybrid." A very unique and handsome dwarf species of *Arborvitae*, with dark blue-green foliage, sometimes of a bronze cast. Of dense habit and conical shape. 10 to 12 inches high, 40c, \$3.50 per 10.



A Lovely Touch to an Otherwise Somewhat Uninteresting Hillside Making the Patio of the House Much More Private.

Bamboos and Grasses

WITH THE single exception of the Palm, there is no subject nearly as distinctively tropical in effect as the Bamboo. Entirely different from any other class of plants, it is unique in its habit of growth and placed in proper relation to the surrounding plants and landscapes it can suggest the fascination of the tropics as can no other subjects. The more hardy sorts are very effective in masses even as far north as Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they stand the winters safely, and where liberal plantings create a luxuriant and semi-tropical effect. For the Florists the Bamboos proper are especially useful in many ways—decoration, design work, etc.

But it is in the South that the Bamboo reaches perfection, yet with every desirable feature to commend it to Florida planters and horticulturists it has unfortunately been much neglected. Not only is it of value for its scenic effect, but is exceedingly useful for hedge and wind break purposes as well. Objection is raised to the Bamboo on the score of the foraging powers of its root-system which cuts off the growth of other nearby trees and plants, but this can be overcome with a shallow ditch.

Bamboos for ornament, like large coniferous trees, are seen to best advantage when at some distance where they have sufficient space to appear in proper perspective to the surrounding planting. They do well on a wide range of soils, and as a gross feeder, on lighter, sandier soils respond readily to applications of organic manures and fertilizers.

"Strong yet graceful; single, yet how prolific in its multiplicity of canes; silent, yet speaking with countless tongues of the beauty and appeal of our Southern Paradise!"

SPECIAL NOTICE—Grasses and Bamboos may be set out any time of the year. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred or late spring in this climate. For Northern and Western locations, we should recommend the spring. See note under "Lawns" for special remarks on lawns.

Explanation of Symbols.— * Those most hardy, standing the climate as far north as Ohio or farther. ** Hardy all along the Gulf Coast, standing a temperature as low as 12 or 15 degrees without serious if any injury. *** Tropical species, withstanding but light frosts unharmed. Roots will throw up growth, however, if tops are frozen.

ARUNDINARIA metake. * (Bambusa metake.) Arrow Bamboo of Japan. A very broad-leaved, hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height, very suitable for tubs as a house plant. It forms naturally large masses but may be confined to clumps effectively. Single canes, rooted, 10c, 85c per 10. Clumps, 25c and 50c.

ARUNDO donax variegata. * Gardener's Garter. A beautiful bamboo reed attaining a height of 12 feet, beautifully variegated with white, especially during its early growth. Makes large clumps and is useful for bedding. Has immense flower plumes. Especially hardy and may be planted all over the middle states as well as the South. Heavy roots, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

BAMBUSA alohonse karri. * * Japan. A large grower, much like *B. argentea striata*, but with yellow variegated stems. Clumps, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

B. argentea. * * A fine Japanese species reaching a possible height of 35 or 40 feet. It makes great thick clumps, and the shoots bend outward very gracefully. Foliage small. Needs a large space to show off its beauty, like all large bamboos. Single canes rooted, 15c, \$1.00 per 10. \$8.00 per 100. Clumps, 35c to \$25.00.

B. argentea striata. * * Like the preceding, but has foliage striped with white, especially noticeable during rapid growth. Grows even larger and more vigorously than the type. Single canes, rooted, 25c, \$2.00 per 10. \$15.00 per 100. Clumps, 35c to \$5.00.

B. disticha. * * A rather dwarf bamboo reaching a height of 10 feet and forming dense clumps. Foliage extremely small and narrow. Individual canes with their foliage are effective in decorations, and may be used by the florist. Single canes, rooted, 25c, \$2.00 per 10. Clumps, 50c and \$1.00.

B. vulgaris. * * * Giant or Golden Bamboo. Now quite commonly grown over South Florida. One

of the handsomest of the genus, having large canes 60 to 70 feet high, light yellow in color, and making great clumps of arching, feathery canes. Fine strong pot-grown plants at 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

CORTADERIA seloana. * (Gynerium.) Silver Pampas Grass. An immense grass growing in great clumps, with feathery plumes often two feet long. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

CYMOPOGON citratus. * * The Lemon Grass of India, which furnishes oil of citronella. Makes clumps 5 feet high, and may be a money-maker on South Florida lands. Write for price on large quantity. 15c, \$1.00 per 10.

CYPERUS alternifolius. * * Umbrella Grass. A very unusual appearing grass, with long stems surmounted by expanded foliage like the ribs of an umbrella. It makes a fine specimen or border subject and grows to a height of four or five feet, either in mud or drier soil. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

C. papyrus. * * Egyptian Paper Reed, or Moses Bulrush.



For Masking the End of a Building the Smaller Caned Bamboos Are Unexcelled.



A Bamboo and Pampas grass hedge-screen for an unattractive but necessary vegetable garden, a year after planting. Soft and unobtrusive, blending well with the landscape, these are valuable subjects for the purpose.

The triangular stalks support a large tuft of long, thread-like leaves; exceedingly graceful. Forms large clumps 6 to 10 feet high in rich soil. 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

DENDROCALAMUS latifolius. * * A splendid broad-leaved bamboo, resembling *B. vulgaris*, reaching a large size; the only giant bamboo we have ever known that would stand a sharp freeze. Very rare and valuable. Size and price on application.

D. strictus. * * * A wonderful giant bamboo of great beauty, having solid canes until very large, and reaching a height of 35 to 50 feet; will stand more frost than most tropical plants and recommended for South Florida generally. A rare plant. 50c to \$15.00.

LAWNS

Good lawns in Florida are far less common than in the North; they are more difficult to build up and maintain. However, very fair lawns can be had on most soils with a little attention, especially in regard to watering and fertilizing. Florida has two very good lawn grasses, which we list following these remarks. These are grown from "cuttings" as they do not seed. We recommend setting these about a foot apart each way; a bushel of St. Lucie sets about 1,500 and of St. Augustine about 800. They can be planted separately, according to the nature of the soil, or mixed and let the "best man win." Of course some preparation of the ground should be made, by turning it over and fertilizing with some organic material—manure, either the rotted material in bulk from pens or stables, or the specially prepared "stock yards" manures which are handled in most of the larger towns. Ordinary muck makes a splendid soil builder on our sands. Lime is a valuable corrective of acid conditions. If in doubt about handling your soil, write us particulars and we will be glad to advise. Later applications can be made to advantage from time to time of chemical formulas sufficient to keep the grass growing well.

CAPRIOLA dactylon, variety. * * **St. Lucie Grass.** A fine-leaved lawn grass, the favorite generally in South Florida. It grows very quickly from surface runners, but as it seldom perfects seed, must be grown from bits of sod. Clean sod, soil removed, \$1.50 per bushel, by express only. Small lots, 25c and upward.

STENOTAPHRUM secundatum. * * **St. Augustine Grass.** A good lawn grass. Thrives even under shade, and will grow on almost any soil. Does not need so much water as Bermuda, or St. Lucie Grass. 50c per 100 cuttings; \$1.50 per bushel.

PANICUM molle. * * **Para Grass.** One of the greatest forage grasses for Florida and the Gulf Coast. Will grow on very indifferent soil, wet or dry, and produce wonderfully. Seldom perfects seed and is grown by plowing under the growing tops, preferably in the rainy season. Cut tops by express, 20 lbs. for 50c; 100 lbs. for \$2.00; roots at 35c per 10. Special terms for large quantities.

P. palmifolium. (P. excurrent.) * * A grand, broad leaved grass, resembling a palm in the young state. In fact, commonly called **Palm Grass**. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches wide, gracefully recurved. Clumps grow to a height of 6 feet in a summer season. A magnificent grass for the lawn or border. A fine conservatory plant. 25c.

PHYLLOSTACHYS aurea. * (*Bambusa aurea*.) Japan. Very hardy species with underground running stems which throw up canes irregularly. Unless confined it makes a straggling appearance. Fine for tubs or for odd places; prefers a good, moist soil. Hardy to the Ohio River at least. Attains a height of 8 to 12 feet. Single canes, rooted, 25c. \$2.00 per 10; heavy plants, 1 to 4 stalks, 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

P. quiliol. * **Timber Bamboo.** China. Stems attain diameter of 4 inches, and sometimes a height of 70 feet, rising from underground root stalks usually about 2 feet apart, making a spreading plantation. \$1.00.

Everyone interested in horticulture or Florida's welfare should join the Florida State Horticultural Society by all means; the annual meetings (in the spring of the year at a different city) are replete with interest and vital information from the best growers and workers in the state, and the annual report publishes all the papers and proceedings—worth much more than the nominal \$1.00 annual membership fee. Address the Secretary with remittance, Prof. B. F. Floyd, Jacksonville, Florida.

Tropical Flowering Plants and Shrubs

THE GEM without its setting is still a gem—yet consider what it loses in effect. And the same comparison might aptly be applied to specimen palms and trees without a setting of flowering and ornamental shrubs. For shrubbery should bear the relation to the garden picture as a whole that the frame has to the work of any artist. And it may be said as a rule—PLANT SHRUBS IN MASSES. Do not set out a few exotic “pets” scattered at random or in regular formation; pile them up in heavy borders around the confines of the grounds, soften the angles not with single, lonely orphans, but whole “families” of shrubs as the size of the grounds permit. Where you want color, USE IT. Make great splashes if need be to get the effect toward which you are working. Where you wish background, build it as nature would, not stintingly, but with a lavish abandon, creating a truly *natural* effect. Consider how Old Mother Nature has planted the woods and fields and, using discretion in arrangement as the layout of our modern home grounds makes necessary, do you go and do likewise. Study the plan at front of the catalog; it conveys these ideas and makes them more graphic. Also read over the remarks applying to landscape there.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Nearly all plants in this section are pot-grown and may be transplanted at any time of the year. In Florida, set them preferably in spring and summer.

Suitable for the greenhouse, living room, warm offices, the tropics, Gulf and warm coast regions of the United States and South California around to upper California, with slight protection in the coldest parts. Protect from freezing by banking stems liberally with soil at signs of first hard frost. The tops will be lost, but shoots will come again in the spring. Subjects that will flower in winter or early spring: *Acalypha*, *Bauhinia purpurea* and *alba*, *Begonia*, *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, *Cestrum*, *Clerodendrum*, *Assonia*, *Daedalacanthus*, *Hibiscus*, *Ixora*, *Jacobinias*, *Jasminums*, *Chalcas*, *Plumbago*, *Strobilanthes*, *Tabernaemontanas*, *Thevetia*, *Thunbergias*, *Datura*, *Lantana*, *Stenolobiums*, etc.

ACALYPHA hispida (Sanderi.) **Chenille Plant.** A striking subject with broad green foliage and bright red flower spikes resembling “chenille,” about two feet long, pendant from the axils of the leaves. Fast-growing plant, attaining 10 feet in height, which blooms throughout the year, beginning when very small, even as a pot subject. 35c.

Other varieties of *Acalyphas*, which are valuable for shrubbery planting in Florida, will be found on page 26.

ARTOBOTRYS odoratissimus. The False Ylang-Ylang, or Cinnamon Jasmine. Asia. A choice flowering shrub, semi-climbing in habit, with broad glossy leaves bearing yellow flowers delightfully scented with the fragrance of ripe bananas and pineapples. The fruit is also highly fragrant, but inedible. Fine plants, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

ASSONIA punctata. A more free-growing form than the following, with umbels of fewer but larger flowers and a deeper shade of pink, coming in Dec. and Jan. Attain a height of 8 to 10 feet and is a wonderful shrub for South Florida. 75c.

A. wallichii. Madagascar. This makes a large shrub or small tree up to 30 feet high, with large, velvety cordate leaves and lovely pink flowers in large compact drooping “heads,” in winter. A very showy plant when in bloom. 75c, \$6.50 per 10.

BAUHINIA. See Trees, page 11.

BEGONIA macrophylla. A very strong growing species with leaves of enormous size, pale green; flowers white on tall stems above the foliage. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

B. semperflorens. A small plant with almost white flowers. 15c, \$1.25 per 10.

BOUGAINVILLEA. While we class this properly as a vine on page 24, it makes a splendid shrub with very little training, and because of its winter- and spring-blooming habit is especially valuable and for this we recommend it.

CAESALPINIA pulcherrima. Dwarf Poinciana, or Barbados Flower Fence. Tropics. A superb shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with elegant pinnate foliage, surmounted during the greatest portion of the year by great terminal clusters of the most gorgeous red and yellow flowers. A very showy plant, suitable for conservatories, for bedding out in summer at the North and for permanent shrubberies in Florida and the Tropics. Nice young stock, 25c, \$2.00 per 10; heavier, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

CATHA edulis. Khat of Arabia. The leaf of this remarkable shrub, filling the role for the Yemen Arab that the Poppy Flower does for the Chinese and the Coca Plant the South American, is a stimulant like alcohol without the latter's deleterious effects. It makes a sturdy plant 5 to 10 feet high, its appearance varying with the characteristics of the soil in which it is grown, with red stems and dark, glossy, evergreen foliage much resembling the Camellia. \$1.00.

CESTRUM. This represents one of the most attractive groups of flowering shrubs for South Florida, particularly, where the various members can be used to splendid advantage in landscape and general garden culture, not only because of the beautiful floral effect but because, to a large extent, they produce a wealth of bloom during the fall and winter months.

C. aurantiacum. Guatemala. A shrub with long, pendulous branches, soft oval leaves and panicles of orange-yellow blossoms in profusion. 35c.

C. diurnum. The “Day Jessamine.” A quick-growing large shrub producing quantities of small white flowers at intervals through the year, valuable for cut-flower work. 35c.

C. nocturnum. Night-blooming Jessamine. Flowers greenish in color, opening about sundown, and emitting a very heavy fragrance. This blooms at intervals throughout the year. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

CHALCAS paniculata. Orange Jessamine. India. A magnificent shrub, 10 to 12 feet, with dark green, glossy compound leaves and campanulate, fragrant white flowers resembling orange blossoms, coming several times a year. 25c and 50c.

CLERODENDRUM penduliflorum. India. This is one of the loveliest of our recent introductions. A good-growing, woody plant or shrub, with pure white flowers in loose, drooping panicles. \$1.00.

DAEDALACANTHUS nervosus (Eranthemum.) India. A shrubby plant growing 2 to 4 feet high with dark green leaves and axillary spikes of bright blue flowers, coming in winter. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

DATURA arborea. Angel's Trumpet. Peru and Chile. A large shrub, tree-like in growth, attaining 10 to 12 feet. The large, pendulous fragrant white flowers are long, trumpet-shaped and open in the evening. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

DURANTA repens. Golden Dewdrop. Am. Tropics. One of the most attractive shrubs of Florida gardens, of good size, reaching 10 to 15 feet, spreading, with graceful pendulous branches. Delicate lilac flowers borne in profusion in racemes toward the ends of the branches, blooming several times per year. The yellow fruits, like small pendant golden balls, also numerous, make a charming contrast with the flowers. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; larger 50c.

FORESTIERA porulosa. Florida Privet. An evergreen shrub resembling a small-leaved Privet, of dense growth, thriving very close to the seashore, withstanding salt spray well. 25c, \$2 per 10.



An Attractive Entrance Planting With “*Jasminum pubescens*.”

The Tropical Grounds Book

HAMELIA erecta. Scarlet Bush. Am. Tropics. A very beautiful shrub for Florida planting, growing to 12 feet high. The green foliage is very attractive and sets off the profusion of bright orange-scarlet flowers to advantage. Foliage rich bronze-red in cool weather. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

CHINESE HIBISCUS (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)

This is one of the most striking and satisfactory shrubs for Florida planting, and with the new varieties we have originated it is now possible for gardens to have a wide range of colors of pinks, reds and salmon shades. The plant is of quick growth and while subject to frost injury, being frozen down under ordinary conditions at about 28 degrees F., still it has strong powers of recuperation and will come right up and bloom again within a few months as vigorously as ever.

Not only is this subject adapted to single and group planting but does exceedingly well in hedge formation, standing clipping well, and, where properly cared for in respect to fertilizing, makes a continuous sheet of dark green foliage and large, bright flowers. By shearing they can be trained up standard in the single specimens very satisfactorily.

We have introduced a number of new forms of exquisite shades, some of which are noted in the following descriptions:

Diana. Very open blossom, large, nearly 6 inches across. Petals very crape-like and so reflexed as to suggest the Japanese Iris. Lovely rich glowing orange, relieved by the shimmering pink veins that enter it from the light zone, separating the prominent crimson star-shaped center. Stamen column white with crimson base. Reverse of petals somewhat lighter in shade, combining yellow as well as pink with the orange. Altogether an extremely rare and beautiful form. \$1.00

Double Pink. A very rich carmine-pink flower of fine appearance, resembling a fine Paeony. This is one of our choicest sorts. 35c and 50c.

Double Scarlet. A deep scarlet-colored flower, of most attractive appearance. The plant is not so rapid in growth as the single-flowered varieties, but is free blooming. 35c and 50c.

Euterpe. A large single flower, the broad petals yellow with small reddish veins, shading through a delicate violet into the intense red center. Yellow beneath with prominent veins, shading into white towards the calyx. Leaves delicately veined and rather small. General effect of flower is salmon; profuse bloomer. Strong stock, 25c, \$2.00 per 10; extra large, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c.

Melpomene. Large single flower, satiny pink, with dark-pink nerves and crimson center. Petals colored half pale yellow and half pale pink on under side where the nerves give it a crape-like appearance. Very beautiful. 50c.

Peachblow. A very beautiful double flower of a pale

pink color, with dark center. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c.

Psyche. Dainty, rich scarlet-red blossom, very small, open form, petals curved upward and outward, with edges deeply cut and the entire surfaces of a crape-like texture. 50c.

Schizopetalus. A small single flower with peculiarly cut and twisted petals, pinkish-red in general color. Flowers droop over gracefully. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

Single Pink. Flowers pink of usual size, 4 to 5 inches across. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

Single Light Pink. Differing from preceding in being very pale in color. Quite attractive. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

Single Scarlet. The most gorgeous sort we grow, with flaming flowers at all seasons. Strong stock, 25c, \$2.00 per 10. Extra heavy, 35c, \$3.00 per 10, and limited number at 50c.

Thalia. A single flower, with silky pink petals, and burnt sienna center, light pink and cream on reverse side; crape-like. Very dainty, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

Urania. Large single flower, petals light salmon, with faint pink nerves, and lovely light-pink center. Lighter beneath and nerves prominent. Has a crape-like effect. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c.

Versicolor. Single, light carmine-scarlet, shaded straw color and deep red in center. Strong stock, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c.

IKORA. This genus represents a wide range of very showy-flowered tropical shrubs or small trees of which the following varieties are especially well suited to South Florida planting and for conservatories in more northerly latitudes, not only for their heads of bright flowers but for the glossy, ornamental green foliage as well. The flowers generally are characterized as small and in dense corymbs or "heads," and, though showy, of a waxy finish distinctive and attractive.

I. coccinea. "Flame of the Woods." Dwarf shrub, with glossy broad leaves and crimson-scarlet flowers, which last well. 50c.

I. flores-lutea. Shrub, with clustered flowers of a beautiful clear waxy-yellow color. One of the loveliest of the group. 50c.

I. Light Red. Of vigorous growth and free-blooming. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

JACOBINEA coccinea. Brazil. An erect shrubby herb growing about 4 feet high, with broad, elliptic, glossy green leaves and crimson flowers in terminal spikes, blooming constantly. A valuable border plant. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

JASMINUM sambac. Arabian Jasmine. India. A climbing shrub much cultivated in the tropics. The following varieties are improved forms of very intense fragrance:

J. sambac. "Grand Duke." A very double-flowered Jessamine: the blooms are frequently 2½ inches wide and intensely fragrant. Foliage is dark green and shining. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

J. sambac. "Maid of Orleans." Semi-double flowers, 1¼ to 2 inches wide, very fragrant and constantly in flower. Fine, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

For Other Jasminums see pages 21 and 25.

LAGERSTROEMIA flos-reginae. Queen Crape Myrtle. India. This is without a doubt one of the most magnificent of our introductions. A tree reaching 50 to 60 feet in height, with magnificent foliage and gigantic panicles of mauve flowers, nodding on the ends of the strong, graceful shoots; usually seen as a shrub blooming when small. The petals of the large individual flowers are of the crape-like texture of the common hardier type of Crape Myrtle (which see). 35c, 3.00 per 10.

LANTANA. Trop. America. A genus of very gorgeous shrubby plants, all of which grow to perfection in Florida, on almost any kind of soil. If frozen back they come up from the roots better than ever, and are soon in flower. We have several choice varieties, all 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

Pink and Yellow.	Red and Yellow.
Yellow and Orange.	White.
Grand Sultan (Red).	Yellow.

Purple Trailing. This sort is especially valuable for window boxes and baskets, vases, or for planting on sloping banks for a ground-cover.

LAWSONIA inermis. Henna or Camphire of Solomon. Eastern Tropics. A handsome shrub producing in profusion spikes of small, white very fragrant flowers. 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

L. rubra. Similar to preceding form ex-



The "Hibiscus" is Florida's Most Popular Flower.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

cept the petals are a dark, coral red. One of our recent introductions. 50c, \$4.00 per 10; heavier, 75c.

MALVAVISCUS arboreus. Turk's Cap. A very attractive shrub related to Hibiscus, with bright-green foliage and beautiful red flowers, hanging pendant. 50c, \$4.00 per 10; heavier, \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

MELIA floribunda. "Indian Lilac." An attractive dwarf form of the "China Tree" or "Pride of India," evergreen, flowering throughout a very long season. Rarely reaches a height of 5 feet. 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

MELASTOMA molkenboerii. Java. A large shrub, 15 to 20 feet high, with attractive, deeply veined leaves and beautiful mauve flowers. Very ornamental and adapted to extreme South Florida planting generally. Blooms when very small. 50c.

OXYANTHUS isthmia. Probably So. America. One of the handsomest and most attractive large shrubs we know for South Florida, with its broad, dark glossy evergreen foliage, habit erect and shapely, and white blossoms of most unusual shape—long, tubular, only an eighth of an inch through yet 6 inches long, flaring out suddenly to an inch across, and of odor most attractive and intense. New and rare, flowering several times yearly. \$1.00.

PLUMBAGO capensis. Blue Leadwort. So. Africa. This is one of the showiest and most satisfactory of flowering shrubs for Southern Florida, bearing almost constantly a wealth of Phlox-like flowers of sky-blue color. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier 50c.

RUSSELLIA juncea. Coral Plant or Fountain Plant. Cent. America. A very attractive variation from the more common types of shrubs, to which it makes a pleasing contrast, with its wiry, rush-like pendulous branches and tiny green leaves. The plant is almost continuously in bloom with quantities of small, tubular coral-red flowers. 35c and 50c.

SCHINUS. See page 13.

STENOLOBIUM stans. "Yellow Elder." A quick-growing upright shrub with compound leaves and terminal clusters of intensely fragrant, golden-yellow flowers blooming in the autumn. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

S. stans, var. sambucifolia. Similar to the preceding except in its habit of blooming in the spring as well as in the autumn, making it valuable for our winter residents' grounds. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

STROBILANTHES isophyllus. A small perennial border plant not over 3 feet high, with purple flowers something like a Petunia in appearance, about 1½ inches wide. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

TABERNAEMONTANA coronaria fl. pl. Crape Jasmine or Rose Bay. India. A beautiful shrub, growing to 8 feet high, with dark, glossy-green foliage, and large, pure white, double night-scented flowers produced at in-

tervals through the year. Makes a splendid ornamental hedge, not defensive. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Also at 75c.

T. grandifolia. Large Leaved Rose Bay. Tropics. A magnificent shrub, much larger and more vigorous than the former, though not quite so floriferous, with very handsome, large glossy leaves of a beautiful shade of green. One of the best subjects we know for massing and as an intermediate background. Flowers of good size and substance, double, pure white. 35c and 50c.

T. species casmere. India. This is one of the best white flowering shrubs we know, growing about 3 to 5 feet high. The leaves are very dark glossy green, wavy margined, and the flowers, borne in profusion periodically throughout the year, are single, white with yellow dot in center and very attractive. 50c.

TAETETIA nerifolia. Trampet Flower. Trop. America. (The seeds are known as "Lucky Seeds" and the fruits as "Tiger Apples.") An attractive shrub reaching 6 to 10 feet, with narrow shining leaves 4 to 6 inches long, and bell-shaped, yellow flowers 3 inches long. This will stand some frost. 50c.

THUNBERGIA erecta. West Africa. A charming small shrub growing 4 to 5 feet high with smooth, dark, green leaves and bearing continuously throughout the year glloxinia-like flowers 2 inches across of dark blue corolla and orange throat. Very fine subject. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; heavier, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

T. erecta alba. The same as the foregoing except that the flowers are smaller, white with yellow throat. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c.

TIBOUCHINA semidecandra (Lasiandra). Brazil. Without a doubt one of the loveliest flowered shrubs for the Florida garden. While of rather straggling habit, and perhaps best suited to planting against wall, pergola or other support, by pruning it can be kept in good shape. It grows from 6 to 10 feet high, and has soft velvety foliage of rich color, turning bronze before dropping. But it is the flower that is the "crowning beauty"—a wonderful, rich, royal purple flower, the most striking dark purple we know, and nearly three inches across. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata. Limeberry. China. A valuable plant of compact growth. One of the best subjects for smaller growing hedges in extreme South Florida and well protected places. Leaves are dark green and trifoliate, the small flowers white and sweet-scented, and the reddish fruits are sweetish and sometimes preserved. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

VINCA alba. Periwinkle. A particularly valuable border plant for Florida gardens, resisting extreme drouth. Attractive green foliage and pure white flowers about 1 to 1½ inches across. Strong seedlings from open ground, easy to handle. 50c per 10, \$3.00 per hundred.



Another lovely vista on the property described on page 3. The entire development is only a year old and much of this planting only a few weeks old at time picture was taken. Even the preliminary grading, etc., in the vicinity of the building could not be done until construction work was finished in December, 1919.

Hardy and Half-Hardy Flowering Plants and Shrubs

THIS CLASS of plants will be found of great value for Florida and Gulf Coast planting generally, not only because of the particular merits of the plants themselves, but also because they can be used freely in mixed plantings on account of their hardier nature. When the more tropical subjects are injured, or killed to the ground, these more resistant plants serve to "hold over" the effectiveness of the original planting, as it were, until the former have regained their station. The general remarks on the planting of Tropical Shrubs apply with equal force to the slower-growing hardier sorts.

These shrubs will stand the winters of the lower South without injury, or, if damaged by freezes, will come up again in the spring vigorously. All are evergreen except Hydrangea, Lagerstroemia and Sesbania.

SUBJECTS THAT WILL FLOWER IN WINTER OR VERY EARLY SPRING: ACACIA, AZALEA, CAMELLIA, JASMINUM, LAUROCERASUS, MICHELIA, ROSES, TETRAPANAX, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Those marked *P.* are pot-grown and may be transplanted at any time; the others should only be set in cool weather—say from November till March.

ABELIA grandiflora. A very satisfactory evergreen shrub with long willowy growth. Foliage turns a pretty metallic bronze in winter. Flowers tubular, white with pink base, delicately scented, freely produced in clusters from April to November. Nice stock in 4-inch pots, 35c, \$3.00 per 10. Strong field-grown stock, 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

ACACIA farnesiana. P. Popinac. Tropics and Sub-Tropics. A much-branched shrub, 10 to 20 feet high, thorny, with delicate pinnate foliage and compact, globular balls of golden yellow flowers, very fragrant. Does exceedingly well near salt water. Strong, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

AZALEA indica. P. Indian or Chinese Azalea. This is proving to be one of the most satisfactory flowering shrubs for Florida planting not only because of its excellent habit of growth and attractive flowers, but because it flowers during the late winter and early spring. While they naturally grow in a rather moist, springy soil, they do fine on lower slopes and lake front properties in Florida. On drier soils they should receive careful attention respecting watering, as they should not want for moisture at the roots. In planting, use plenty of well-rotted manure or muck, or similar material, especially if the soil is naturally deficient in organic matter. Use no lime, as Azaleas prefer an acid soil condition. While rejoicing in semi-shady situations, they should have an ample supply of sun for best results, and extra attention such as

fall applications of leaf-mold or something of the kind as a protecting mulch will be well repaid by the added magnificence to the floral display in the spring. Our plants are all **single flowered** in white, pink, lavender, mauve and shades of red, variegated, etc. Strong plants, \$2.00 to \$3.50.

BACHARIS halimifolia. Salt Bush. A perfectly hardy native shrub of good growth and habit which, during the late fall and early winter, is a cloudy mass of soft, downy white material used by nature for transporting seeds. Attains 10 feet or more. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.00 per 10; heavier, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; very heavy, 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

CALLISTEMON. Bottle Brushes. These are particularly interesting shrubs for South Florida planting, doing especially well on our high lands of the lake region without irrigation. The Callistemons are all quite hardy, standing temperatures under 25 degrees F. The quantity of blossom spikes may be increased by judicious fall pruning and occasional applications of commercial fertilizers.

C. lanqeolatus. P. Australia. A splendid shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 12 feet, with long, narrow leaves and bright red flowers in thick spikes resembling bottle brushes, whence the name is derived. These are very attractive and last some time in perfection. Strong plants, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

C. rigidus. P. Australia. Stiffly branched shrub with narrow leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, and dense spikes of large, deep red flowers. Fine plants, \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

CAMELLIA japonica. P. Camellia. (Commonly called "Japonica.") China and Japan. A large shrub with glossy, elliptical, dark green leaves and large, showy, waxy flowers, suggesting the full-blown rose but more formal in design, ranging in colors from pure white through pinks to dark red. For most satisfactory results it should be planted in a partially shaded situation. Flowers in winter and early spring. Red, pink and variegated. \$2.00 and \$3.00.

COTONEASTER pan-nosa. P. China. Beautiful, upright shrub reaching 10 feet, with long arching branches; leaves dark green above and silvery beneath. Flowers white, followed by a profusion of vermilion berries in the fall. Branches of berries will keep in water for weeks. 50c, \$4.00 per 10.



The Hardy and floriferous "Crapemyrtle."

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

OLEAGNUS. Silver Thorn or Oleaster. Japan. This wonderful group of ornamental evergreen shrubs is one of the most successful for Florida cultivation and we can not recommend it too highly for that purpose.

E. pungens. P. A very handsome form of the type, with leaves 3 to 4 inches long, very dark green above and silvery beneath, with wavy margins characteristic of so many species of the genus. The flowers, which come in January, are creamy white and fragrant. 75c.

E. reflexa. P. Climbing Eleagnus. A remarkably vigorous climbing form, making a scandent shrub, the younger twigs brown, the leaves green above and silvery beneath overspread with a bronze cast. If given support this will make a vigorous vine, though by pruning it makes a very desirable shrub. 75c.

E. simonii. P. Simon's Oleaster. Foliage elongated, silvery beneath; of compact growth; has edible fruit. 75c.

EUGENIA hookeriana. P. "Australian Bush Cherry." A shrub (or small tree) with broad, smooth leaves, 2 or 3 inches long, and attractive red fruits. Hardiness undetermined at this time. 75c.

HYDRANGEA hortensis. P. French Hydrangeas in several shades, also in pure white, as follows:

Avalanche. White.

Bouquet Rose. Pink.

E. G. Hill. Bright Pink.

Mousseline. Blue.

Price, of all sorts, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

HYPERICUM aureum. P. A low shrub with small, narrow leaves, evergreen, and masses of charming yellow flowers about an inch across. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; heavier, 50c.

ILICIU M anisatum. P. East Indian Anise. Japan. A handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub of large size, 10 to 12 feet high, about as hardy as the Camellia. The aromatic foliage is fragrant when bruised. Strong plants, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

JASMINUM floridum. P. A new variety of this hardy type, introduced by the Department of Agriculture. A strong grower and very promising. 50c.

J. primulinum. P. China. One of the best introductions of recent years, blooming in early spring and hardy as far north as Washington. A drooping shrub with attractive foliage and beautiful golden yellow flowers, as large as a half dollar, opening flat, scented, blooming in long sprays and keeping when cut, in water indefinitely. An exceedingly valuable shrub or vine. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; larger, 50c.

LAGERSTROEMIA indica. Crape Myrtle. China and India. Too much can not be said in praise of this beautiful deciduous Indian shrub. The masses of flowers are profusely borne from spring until autumn, on small as well as large plants. A splendid plant for bedding out in the North even, where it gives perfect satisfaction. Grand for hedges, single specimens or masses, in general Southern planting.

See page 18 for tropical variety.

Prices: 1-yr, 25c, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100. 3 to 4 feet, 50c, \$4.00 per 10, \$30.00 per 100. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10, \$75.00 per 100.

Carmine. Sometimes catalogued as "Crimson." An exceedingly bright-colored flower (from the choicest plant out of a large lot of Indian seedlings of our importation dating from 1886) the general favorite.

Pink. The old-fashioned sort so generally grown around Southern homesteads.

Purple. A light purple flower, varying in shade with soil conditions. Blooms best in July and August.

White. (In small supply.) 50c.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana (Prunus.) P. Carolina Laurel Cherry. A splendid native board-leaved evergreen shrub of comparative slow growth but attaining large size, with firm, dark green, glossy foliage. The small, fragrant flowers are in numerous close racemes and are followed by glossy, greenish-black fruits. Fine for hedges and general planting. Nice stock in 3-inch pots, 15c, \$1.25 per 10; larger, 25c, \$2.00 per 10; also at 35c.

LEONOTIS leonurus. P. Lion's Tail. S. Africa. A quick-growing, rather tender shrubby plant, growing 3 to 6 feet high, with hairy stems, soft foliage and queer, heavy tufted spikes of orange-yellow flowers. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. Japan. A smaller shrub than the following, reaching not more than 15 feet, with upright branches, oval leaves, and erect, many-flowered panicles of small white flowers. Evergreen and hardy and used largely for hedges. 1-year, 15c, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

L. nepalense variegata. P. Variegated Nepal Privet. A splendid plant for hedge work or single specimens, succeeding on very dry sandy soils after once established. It makes a handsome shrub of somewhat stiff habit, attaining a height of 15 feet, with thick, glossy leaves variegat-

ed with yellow and large, erect, many-flowered dense panicles of bloom in spring. 50c.

LONICERA nitida. P. An upright evergreen honeysuckle, of small size, lately introduced. It has very small foliage and white flowers followed by purple berries. Fine for low hedges. 75c, \$7.00 per 10.

MICHELIA fuscata. P. Banana Shrub. China. A fine large shrub of compact growth and attaining 10 to 15 feet in height, perfectly hardy in the middle and lower South. The broad, dark green, glossy foliage is very ornamental, resembling that of a Magnolia, only smaller. The flowers are an inch across, or larger, brownish yellow edged with light carmine, with an unusual banana-like fragrance, and coming from March to May. \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10; heavier, \$2.00.

NERIUM oleander. Oleander. Asia Minor. One of the most effective and striking of shrubs adapted to Florida planting, suited to hedge and mass planting or for single specimens. Not only are they beautiful for their flowers, which come in loose clusters in a wide range of colors during the early and late spring months in profusion, but the foliage also is very attractive, evergreen and distinctive. It is also valuable for tub-culture in the North, and again popular after years of neglect. Not only has the Oleander proved a success throughout Florida generally, but it has also been largely planted all along the Gulf Coast and, as there is considerable difference in the minimum temperatures the different varieties will stand, we suggest the following as being among the more hardy: Carneau, Frederick Guibert, Dr. Golfin, Savort, Single White, DeBrun. Our stock is all field-grown in strong, vigorous plants, 1½ to 3 years old, and can be handled at any season of the year.

Atropurpureum plenum. Double purplish-crimson flower, with occasional narrow white stripes. The deepest red of any sort. 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Larger, \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

Atropurpureum single. The single form of the foregoing. 50c, \$4.00 per 10. Larger, \$1.00.

Carneau. Single, flesh-colored flower with pink lines in throat. Very floriferous. 35c, \$3.00 per 10. Larger, 75c.

DeBrun. Double, deep crimson, slightly lighter in color and larger in size than Atropurpureum. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.



"Oleander," a Splendid Large Shrub for General Planting Which Comes in a Wide Range of Color.

The Tropical Grounds Book

Dr. Golfin. Magnificent single flower, bright deep pink (almost red), scented; opens early in the season. 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Larger, \$1.00.

Frederick Guibert. Single, light pink with crimson throat. 75c.

Lillian Henderson. Beautiful pure white, double flowers, of medium size. 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Larger, 75c and \$1.00.

Madame Peyre. Double, light pink, with center of a yellow tinge. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Madame Planchon. Double, rosy lilac in color. 50c and \$1.00.

Madame Sahut. Semi-double, pale rose, striped white. 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Larger, \$1.00.

Madonna grandiflora. Pure white, double, of large size, very fragrant. The best of the double whites. 50c.

Savort. Small, double, pale-pink flower, very fine and floriferous. A strong, upright grower, hardy and desirable. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Single Cream. Flowers rather small in size, but profuse. 35c, \$3.00 per 10. Larger, 50c and \$1.00.

Single Pink. Shell-pink colored flowers, scented, and borne in very large trusses. A grand variety. 35c, \$3.00 per 10. Larger, 50c and \$1.00.

Single White. A very hardy sort, profuse bloomer, and altogether fine. The old reliable white variety. 50c.

Souvenir de Felix Duval. Semi-double, soft rose-pink. 35c and \$1.00.

Splendens. The old-fashioned, double, rosy pink variety. Splendid large flowers in heavy trusses, sweet-scented. 35c, \$3.00 per 10. Larger, 50c and \$1.00.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. P. Tobira Shrub. China. and Japan. Hardy, woody shrub especially valuable as a hedge subject, specimen plants of which attain 8 to 10 feet. The leaves are thick and leathery, dark, glossy green, and the creamy flowers, fragrant but of small size, come in March. Especially valuable for seashore planting, withstanding strong salt winds exceedingly well. 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Larger, \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10. Extra strong, \$5.00.

P. tobira variegata. P. A rare form of the type, and not so strong a grower, but with foliage of lighter green, beautifully variegated with creamy white. 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Larger, \$1.00.

PUNICA granatum. Flowering Pomegranate. Hardy shrub, with rather small foliage which turns bronze-color in winter, in South Florida, but becoming deciduous in the colder latitudes. The variety we are handling has very full, double blossoms, pink, marked with crimson veins. Strong plants, 2 feet, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

For fruiting Pomegranate, see page 37.

RAPHIOLEPIS indica. P. Indian Hawthorn. Low-branched shrub with thick, roundish evergreen leaves and pinkish-white flowers, sweet-scented. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

RHODOMYRTUS tomentosus. P. Downy Myrtle. South Asia. A semi-hardy shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet high, of great value for South Florida, where it grows freely on almost any soil, especially wet flat woods. The foliage effect is gray to olive green, and the rosy-pink flowers come in quantities in late spring and early summer, followed by edible berries. 35c, \$3.00 per 10. Larger, 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

THE ROSE

No flower today is more popular in the South than the Rose where, with proper cultural attention, blooms of finest quality can be produced the year round. However, so many failures with Roses have been traceable directly to lack of knowledge of the requirements of that plant that we urge all planters to note the following suggestions carefully and be guided accordingly:

First—Rose bushes must be planted deep. The point of union where budded or grafted should be at least two or three inches below the general soil level. This keeps the roots under more even moisture conditions and serves to discourage sprouting from below the graft or bud. Any shoots that do come up from the old stock should be removed at once. Second—The soil should be made as rich as possible and deep, and fertilizing should be done several times a year. Roses should be grown in beds, just as a vegetable garden would be handled; don't plant them out as single specimens over the lawn. Enrich the soil with rotted manure preferably, or other organic material, and if possible make applications during the main growing season of liquid manure. Bone meal is also especially valuable for Roses and other flowering subjects. Third—See that the plants never want for moisture at the roots; keep the soil moist to a depth of two feet at all times, if possible. Enough pruning of the Climbers and Teas should



Close-up of the foundation planting only a few months old on the North side of Mr. Bedford's home at Mountain Lake, showing the value of mass planting to bring out the best of the architecture and make the lines of the building melt into the landscape. No better illustration of the possibilities of making real home "atmosphere" in Florida in a short time could be given.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

be done to keep them free of old wood; more than this if necessary should be done about October in order to encourage long flowering shoots. Transplant Roses in November, December or January.

PRICE (except where noted otherwise) of fine two-year-old, grafted stock (a few budded), 55c, \$8.00 per 10.

Bride. Tea. White, of most beautiful form.

Cherokee. A strong native climber; single white flowers usually appearing in January through the spring. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

Chromatella. Noisette. A good climber; flowers deep yellow. This used to be called "Cloth of Gold."

Climbing Bridesmaid. Tea. Beautiful pink, with yellow shading in center.

Climbing Devoniensis. Tea. A strong climber with extra large flowers, pale pink.

Climbing Helen Gould. Hyb. Tea. A fine rose of a rose-crimson color, very double.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Tea. Probably the best yellow climbing rose, supplanting Marechal Niel in its better form and color, holding flowers up on stiffer stems.

Climbing Pink Killarney. Hyb. Tea. A vigorous grower, with deep shell-pink flowers, very beautiful in bud.

Devoniensis. Tea. The Magnolia Rose. Long pointed buds; pale pink.

Duchess de Brabant. Tea. Shell-pink shaded carmine. A splendid, free-flowering, vigorous sort.

E. E. Marlitt. Bourbon. Vigorous grower; flowers bright crimson, fragrant.

Estelle Pradel. Clb. Noisette. A lovely pure white rose of medium size, fragrant.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. A fine rose in pure chrome-yellow.

Isabella Sprunt. Tea. Pale creamy-yellow, semi-double.

James Sprunt. Clb. Bengal. An old-fashioned deep red rose; very double; a good climber.

J. B. Clark. H. P. "Intense scarlet." Has very stiff stems and large fragrant flowers. When gathering the flowers cut the stem almost to the ground.

Killarney. Hyb. Tea. Semi-double, glowing pink; very fine in bud.

Lamarque. Clb. Tea. Creamy white flowers, very fragrant. Medium in growth as a climber.

Louis Philippe. Bengal. A good, thrifty rose. Crimson, with long stems.

Macartney. A rampant climbing rose with small evergreen leaves; flowers large, single, pure white. Makes an impenetrable hedge. 1-year, 15c, \$1.00 per 10; 2-year, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

Mme. Cecil Berthod. Tea. Deep yellow.

Mme. Lambard. Tea. Buds rich deep pink, the open pink roses with pale yellow centers, are freely produced.

Mme. Lambard. Tea. Buds rich deep pink, the open flower changing to light shades. Very vigorous.

Maman Cochet. Tea. A choice rose; style like Bride, pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals.

Marechal Niel. Noisette. The great favorite in the South. Rich yellow.

Marie Van Houtte. Tea. Pale-yellow, tinged rose. Very vigorous. Flowers large, with pointed buds.

Minnie Frances. Tea. Might be called an improved Bon Silene. Very fine deep pink rose; vigorous; splendid rose for Florida.

Papa Gontier. Tea. Semi-double, of a splendid cherry-red color. An old favorite for cutting.

Radiance. Hyb. Tea. Upright, medium grower with brilliant, rosy-carmine flowers. One of the best of the new varieties.

Reve d' Or. Clb. Noisette. Deep coppery-yellow, or saffron; fragrant. A fine climber of value.

Safrano. Tea. Apricot yellow changing to fawn. Beautiful in bud and a great cutting rose.

Sunburst. Hyb. Tea. Long, pointed buds of rich coppery yellow shading to golden. Exceedingly popular with all lovers of beautiful roses.

White Killarney. Hyb. Tea. Similar in style to Killarney, but of a pure white.

White Maman Cochet. Tea. A pure white form of this splendid rose.

SESBANIA punicea. (Daubentonia). A leguminous shrub, deciduous, allied to Caesalpinia, of very quick growth. Leaves compound; flowers brilliant orange-scarlet, freely borne during most of the warmer weather in attractive, drooping racemes. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

SEVERINIA buxifolia. (Triphasia monophylla). P. Timor. A very handsome, dwarf shrub, related to the Orange tribe, of great value for ornamental hedge-work in Florida. Quite hardy, standing as low a temperature as 20 degrees F. without injury. Beautiful, dark green foliage of compact growth, with glossy black berries that add to the shrub's attractive appearance. Nice stock, 25c, \$2.00 per 10. Stronger, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

TETRAPANAX papyrifera (Aralia papyrifera), **P. Rice** Paper Plant of China. The large leaves are palmate, silvery on under side and exceedingly handsome. The plant grows upright like a palm, seldom branching, to a height of 8 or 12 feet, and in early winter throws out feathery spikes of bloom several feet in length. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

VIBURNUM odoratissimum. P. China. Evergreen shrub, hardy over the lower South, attaining 6 to 10 feet. Leaves large, glossy, and flowers, which come in late spring, are fragrant with a scent suggesting Osmanthus fragrance. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

V. tinus. P. Laurustinus. One of the handsomest and most satisfactory of broad-leaved flowering shrubs, or rapid growth and attaining a height of 10 feet under suitable conditions. The creamy-white, very fragrant flowers are produced in abundance in winter and early spring and last for a long period. The buds are bright red before opening. \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

V. suspensum (V. sandankwa). P. Growth spreading; leaves elliptic; large and dark green, edges scalloped. Flowers cream color, fragrant, and in clusters. Very promising for So. Fla. 75c.

WARNERIA augusta (Gardenia florida). **P. Gardenia** or **Cape Jasmine.** China. A splendid broad-leaved evergreen shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with very dark green, glossy foliage and magnificent waxy-white flowers, of good size and exceedingly fragrant. 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Larger from open ground, 75c, \$7.00 per 10.



View in One of Our Lath-Covered Plant Houses; All Plants Are in Pots Plunged in the Ground

Vines and Creepers

TREES, PALMS and Shrubbery of course come first, as they form the "framework" of the garden picture, but more finish will be needed later and vines are very valuable for this purpose. On the home they serve to soften the sharp angles and lines of the building and by the very nature of their growth they become identified with the architecture of the structure itself, making it a more normal and intimate feature of the landscape.

For fences, they help to make these unsightly, but usually necessary features of the home grounds more tolerable, hiding their artificial and abnormal characteristics. By erecting framework on which they can climb they soon form a quick and efficient screen for unsightly views or buildings, and on pergolas, arbors, etc., they are naturally invaluable.

In planting they should be given the same consideration in respect to preparation of the ground and fertilizing as would be accorded any shrub. Around buildings they should not be planted in the drip of the eaves, as with our heavy rains and light soils, the earth is soon washed away from the roots, especially here in Florida.

A very suitable planting arrangement where one wants the vines to quickly shade a window is to erect a double inverted U-support of small pipe, elbows used at the turns, one "U" close to the housewall and window, the other further out, and wire stretched between on which the vines can be trained. The ends of the pipe should be sunk in small concrete blocks to steady the supports.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Plants in this Department may be transplanted at any time of the year.

Those marked T are tropical or subtropical and are suited to greenhouse, living room, warm offices, for planting out in the tropics and the extreme lower South, where slight protection may be necessary. Those marked H are more hardy and suited generally to Florida and Gulf Coast planting. All need a wire or other support except Bignonias, Euonymus, Ficus, Hedera, Pyrostegia and Tecoma; these cling to any solid support and are ideal for covering brick, stone or cement-finished walls, lending a charming air to homes, churches, schools or any buildings, robbing them of the forbidding, prison-like aspect of the usual modern structure.

ALLAMANDA hendersonii, T. Guiana. One of the most gorgeous tropical plants grown in Florida; may be trained either as a vine or shrub, and will grow well up into the southern edge of our Gulf States, as the loss of top by frost is very quickly remedied by a few weeks of spring

weather. Glossy green broad leaves, flowers constantly produced 4 to 5 inches across, pure golden yellow. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; also 50c.

A. williamsii, T. This is similar to preceding species except in size of flower, which is only about 3 inches across, and sometimes a trifle fragrant. Exceedingly floriferous. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

ANTIGONON leptopus, T. **Rosa de Montana**. Mexico. A beautiful vine with heart-shaped leaves bearing great racemes of rose-pink flowers for most of the year in Florida. Roots tuberous. A great flower for bees. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

BEAUMONTIA grandiflora, T. India. A strong-growing, woody vine, with large, dark green foliage and clusters of immense trumpet-shaped white flowers, resembling Easter Lilies, only larger. A magnificent subject for South Florida planting. Plants, layered from flowering vine, \$1.00.

BIGNONIA speciosa, H. South America. A magnificent vine, with glossy, dark leaves and great clusters of large, purplish, trumpet-shaped flowers blooming here from March to May. A fast grower and free bloomer. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

B. unguis-cati, H. **The Cat's Claw Vine**. An elegant vine of delicate appearance, exceptionally fine for covering stone and brick houses—or wooden, if you choose—with splendid bright yellow flowers 2 inches across, in early spring. 15c, \$1.00 per 10.

B. venusta. See *Pyrostegia*, page 25.

BOUGAINVILLEA braziliensis, T. Brazil. This is the richest colored of the purple kinds flowering a long season. For general description, see under "*B. glabra sanderiana*." \$2.00.

B. "Crimson Lake", T. The finest of all the kinds. Rich, glowing crimson, later overcast with purple shades, altogether beyond comprehensive description. \$2.50.

B. glabra sanderiana, T. **Paper Flower**. Brazil. A very conspicuous plant with masses of purple flowers, usually in winter and spring, but showing some bloom most of the year. May be grown as a vine, or shrub, or small tree by training. 35c, \$3.00 per 10. Larger, 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

B. spectabilis, T. Brazil. This has flowers of a deeper shade of purple than *B. g. sanderiana*, flowering in spring only. \$1.00.

B. spectabilis lateritia, T. Flowers of this very rare sort are of brick-red color, in full sun, varying to lighter reddish pink in shade. \$2.50.

CLERODENDRUM thomsonae, T. (*C. balfourii*). West Africa. Quick-growing; of unusual merit; flowers bright scarlet, enclosed partly in a bag-like calyx of pure white. The flowers last for many weeks and are produced in quantity. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

C. t. delicatum, T. Like the preceding, except that the calyx is greenish, instead of white, and turns a reddish bronze with age. 25c.

CRYPTOSTEGIA madagascariensis, T. Madagascar. **The Rubber Vine**. A strong-growing, woody vine that with a little support will make a shrub-like growth. Leaves glossy green and showy flowers are pinkish, 2½ to 3 inches across. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

DEGUELIA timoriensis, T. A very vigorous vine from Timor bearing long spikes of pure white, sweet-scented flowers in enormous profusion in summer and autumn. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.



"*Clerodendrum thomsonae*," Showy, Red and White.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

DIOSCOREA sp. Air Potato. T. Rampant grower, suitable for porches, or where a quick cover is desired. Leaves large, glossy green, strongly nerved. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

EUONYMUS japonicus acutus. H. A splendid new introduction, very much better than the older *E. radicans*; clings to any support unaided; grows freely in a variety of soils. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

FICUS pumila. (F. repens.) H. Creeping Fig. Orient. A very small leaved evergreen creeper which attaches itself to any solid object and is largely used in South Europe and California for covering walls of houses, which it does perfectly. Will stand considerable frost when grown on walls. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

F. villosa. H. A stronger grower, with larger leaves than the preceding species, and perhaps not so hardy. 35c.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. H. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. So. East U. S. Well known woody twiner bearing glossy, evergreen foliage and a profusion of pure yellow, bell-shaped, very fragrant flowers in winter. Very desirable for covering fences and also as a ground cover. 25c, \$2.00 per 10. Extra strong, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

HEDERA helix. H. English Ivy. Europe to Asia. Ornamental woody root-climbing vine, valuable for its handsome large evergreen foliage. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

IPOMAEA horsfalliae var. briggsii. M. Brazilian Glory. A wonderful vine with waxy appearing deeply cleft palmate leaves, bearing a tremendous burden of carmine-crimson fleshy flowers in Dec. Rare and desirable. \$1.00.

JASMINUM grandiflora. T. Catalonian Jasmine. India. Beautiful bright-green foliage of pinnate leaves, and intensely fragrant flowers, reddish when in bud but pure white when open. Evergreen and almost a constant bloomer. 50c.

J. nitidum. T. Admiralty Islands. Slender-branched, twining plant, with shining foliage and white, very fragrant flowers. An excellent greenhouse subject as well as for outdoor planting in South Florida and the tropics. One of the most choice climbing subjects we know. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; heavier, 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

J. pubescens. H. A shrubby vine, more often used as a shrub than as a vine here in Florida; attractive foliage and habit of growth, with a profusion of white flowers borne throughout the year in crops. One of our most desirable subjects. Strong stock, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c.

LONICERA sempervirens. H. Coral Honeysuckle. Native. High-climbing, broad-leaved, hardy vine, with tubular, usually waxy-scarlet flowers. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.



The Everblooming Blue "Thunbergia grandiflora"



"Euonymus japonicus acutus," on a Washingtonia.
Note the Cover Effect Both on Trunk
and the Ground.

NINTOOA japonica. H. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Japan. A very strong grower, with handsome foliage, which turns a pleasing bronze in very cold weather. Fine for covering rocks, the ground, or for trellises, etc. The flowers are pure white, changing to creamy yellow, fragrant and are almost ever-blooming. 25c, \$2.00 per 10. Heavier, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

PETRAEA volubilis. T. Queen's Wreath. American Tropics. Leaves are of medium size, evergreen; harsh to the touch; flowers produced freely in long-branched panicles of an exquisite shade of blue, changing to lavender in age; these appear at intervals through the year. Strong plants from layers, \$1.00.

PITHECOCTENIUM clematidium. H. South America. Attractive climbing plant with rather delicate foliage and attractive, pure white flowers. Blooms in spring, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

P. muricatum. T. Mexico. Coarser, more vigorous-growing vine with terminal, many flowered racemes of white blossoms having creamy-yellow throats. Very attractive. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

PORANA paniculata. T. Snow Creeper. India. A strong, shrubby climber, every branchlet terminating with a panicle of innumerable white flowers. \$1.00.

PYROSTEGIA venusta. T. (Bignonia venusta.) Flame-flower. Brazil. A grand, tropical, trumpet creeper, growing on houses, high trellises or trees up to 70 feet or more, and producing countless tubular flowers of a bright orange-red in winter and spring, sometimes followed by a second crop in June. 35c, \$3.00 per 10. Heavier, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

SMILAX. H. Our native evergreen "Greenbriar" or "Bamboo Creeper." Don't confound the name with the greenhouse vine, Myrsiphyllum. This hardy plant is prickly and bears quantities of black or green berries; the cut masses of vines are used in large decorations, being shipped from the South largely. Strong roots, 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

The Tropical Grounds Book

SOLANUM seforthianum. T. West Indies. A medium-sized delicate vine with compound leaves and bunches of sky-blue flowers, which are followed by scarlet berries greatly liked by birds. Called in Mexico "Tomatillo." 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

S. wendlandii. T. Costa Rica. A very large vine with coarse pinnate leaves, but most elegant, lilac-blue, sometimes sky-blue, flowers borne in great clusters 10 to 15 inches across, and lasting well. 35c.

TECOMA capensis. T. South Africa. A strong-growing shrubby climber, with elegant pinnate leaves and producing constantly clusters of bright, scarlet-orange, showy flowers. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

T. radicans. H. The Trumpet Creeper. A hardy vine of the North, but found doing well in South Florida as well. The leaves are compound, deciduous; flowers in great clusters, orange-red, about 2 inches across. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

T. ricasolenia. T. Attractive vine with flowers of good size, white with reddish striped throats. 35c.

THUNBERGIA fragrans. T. India. Slender-stemmed, twining vine; dark green leaves of good substance; pure white flowers. 25c.

T. grandiflora. T. India. A rapid-growing climber with beautiful large pointed leaves and a succession of splendid sky-blue flowers, 3 inches across. One of the loveliest vines for Florida planting we know. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

TRACHELOSPERMUM jasminoides. H. "Star-jessamine." A splendid Chinese vine, with very dark-green waxy leaves of small size. Flowers borne only in spring. are produced in uncountable numbers; pure white, heavily fragrant, about 3-4 inch wide. 75c, \$6.50 per 10.

T. j. variegatum. H. Leaves variegated with white and sometimes with pink. \$1.00.

Foliage and Decorative Plants

MOSTLY tropical, suitable for greenhouses, the living rooms, warm business offices, for bedding out at the North, or planting permanently in open ground in the tropics, and along our Southern and Western coast regions where only a slight protection from frost will be necessary. Among those best suited to planting out even where subjected to freezing temperatures are the Acalyphas, Poinsettias, Phyllanthus; like many tropical shrubs, when frozen down they come right back and are attractive again in a few weeks. The surest method of protecting stem and roots is to bank up with soil as high as one chooses, to keep out actual freezing; do this at the signs of the first hard frost and leave until growth starts in the spring. For color suggestions in planting, which should be more carefully observed in the planting of this kind of stock even than in the flowering shrubs, see page 5.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Nearly all are pot-grown, so may be shipped any time of the year.

ACALYPHA godseffiana. A dwarf species, 3 to 4 feet, leaves broad, green, margined yellow, and suffused more or less with pink. 35c.

A. marginata. The largest sort in the genus, growing in open ground up to 8 feet high. Fast growing. Leaves green, margined with varying shades of red, pink and cream. In cool weather is exceptionally gorgeous. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; larger, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

A. mosaica. Mosaic-leaved. 4 to 6 feet high. A most gorgeous plant, foliage showing all shades of green, yellow and red, with curious markings. A fine plant. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; larger, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

A. tricolor. Resembling the preceding, but with regular foliage, mostly of a rich red effect. 6 to 8 feet high. A

grand plant, which should be planted very extensively. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

ABALIA balfourii. A new species, 3 to 4 feet high, with round leaflets beautifully variegated green, white and cream, making a shrubby plant up to 10 feet in height. 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

ASPARAGUS falcatus. A very large new plant, with dark green coarse leaves and masses of scented white flowers at intervals. Shoots attain a length of 20 to 25 feet. Fine outdoors in Florida. 50c and \$1.00.

ASPIDISTEA lurida. An attractive, large-leaved subject, especially suited for dark halls and rooms, thriving with little light or attention, and also useful in the border outdoors through the South. \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

A. plumosus. A very fine, fern-leaved climbing plant, particularly adapted for bouquets and all cut-flower work, etc. Lasts for days without water. May be grown outdoors in Florida and warm regions. A fine pot-plant for any climate. 15c, \$1.00 per 10; heavier, 25c, \$2.00 per 10. Extra heavy, 35c.

A. sprengeri. One of our introductions from South Africa in 1888. Indispensable to every florist. The plant is best grown in baskets or on pedestals, so the long shoots may hang. A grand plant in any size. Fine plants in various sizes. 15c, \$1.25 per 10; larger, 25c and 50c.

CROTON. See Phyllaurea.

CUPHEA hyssopifolia. Mexico. A small, shrubby plant with very small, narrow leaves and lavender flowers. An attractive little plant for window boxes and conservatory. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

EUPHORBIA pulcherrima. The Poinsettia. Now well known and generally grown by florists for decorating from November till March. The great scarlet bracts from 6 to 12 inches across remain vivid for many weeks. A great plant for warm countries. (The plants we offer are simply nursery stock, and not florist's stock in bloom.) 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

Double Poinsettia. Very fine, and later in flowering. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

White Poinsettia. A charming addition to the genus, a great novelty as yet. 75c.

FICUS altissima and other spp. See Shade Trees, p. 12.

GREVILLEA robusta. See page 12.

HELICONIA bihai. Wild Plantain or Balisier, of Central America. A fine plant, growing to a height of 10 to 15 feet, resembling a Musa. Green foliage, purplish stems, yellow flower spikes. 75c.

HEMIGRAPHIS colorata. A purple-leaved plant of trailing habit. Fine for baskets, or as a cover plant, but needs heat in winter. 15c, \$1.25 per 10.



The Showy "Acalypha mosaica."

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

MARANTA arundinacea variegata. Commonly catalogued as **Phrynium variegatum**. A plant with canna-like foliage growing up to a height of 3 feet, beautifully variegated with white. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

NOLINA tuberculata. A splendid plant, resembling a Yucca or Dracaena, but with an enormous bulbous base, from which the trunk runs up very slenderly, and is an effective subject growing up to 8 feet or more in height. \$2.00.

PANDANUS utilis. The well-known **Screw Pine**. Resembles a pineapple plant when small, having leaves with small red spines along the edges. A very symmetrical and handsome plant suitable for vases, etc. Beautiful plants in several sizes. 12 to 15 inches high, 35c; 15 to 18 inches, 50c; larger, \$1.00.

P. veitchii. Leaves beautifully striped with white. A magnificent plant. Fine plants of decorative sizes. 50c and \$1.00. Some of these which have lost the variegation and are practically green can be supplied at 50c to \$1.50.

PHYLLANTHUS nivosus var. roseo-pictus. **Snow Bush.** Shrub with loose, rather wiry branches, somewhat zigzag. Leaves compound, mottled with white and pink. A splendid plant for low hedges, borders, etc., or as a single specimen. 25c and 35c.

P. nivosus var. purpureus. Leaves of this form are greenish-purple, or rich purple-bronze according to condition and exposure to the sun. Very striking color. 35c.

PHYLLAUREA variegata. **Crotons.** Splendid shrubby plants with variegated foliage, both narrow and broad, requiring plenty of heat and moisture. No other genus of decorative plants can furnish such a variety of color. Grand plants for bedding out, and for growing in pots or tubs. **Mixed plants**, not labeled, small, all different, 25c, \$2.00 per 10; better, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; larger, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

Following is a list of the choicer varieties and in addition we have a number of sorts in a great variety of form and color not sufficiently distinctive to merit special descriptions.

These we are selling in mixed collections as noted heretofore, and can be supplied according to special preferences as wide- or narrow-leaved, lighter green and yellow tones or darker green and red tones predominating, etc.:

Amabile. Broad-leaved, of slow growth, very highly colored, showing pink, purple, green and yellow. 35c and 50c.

Andreanum. Broad-leaved; exceedingly rich yellow.—“Canned Sunshine” someone said of it. 35c and 50c.

Aureo-maculatum. Very small and narrow foliage; green, spotted yellow. 35c and 50c.

Charmcr. Broad-leaved, with crenated edges toward the tip; rich yellow and green. 50c.

Gen. Paget. Leaves extremely broad, green and yellow; a superb show variety. 50c.

Orvilla. Beautiful broad leaves, green, barred and spotted with deep yellow. Splendid. 35c and 50c.

Picturatum. Narrow, long leaves, green, carmine, yellow, orange, etc. Very rich colored. 35c and 50c.

Superbus. Very narrow foliage with wavy edges; yellow, margined green. 35c and 50c.

Veitchii. Broad-leaved, green, pink and crimson. 35c and 50c.

Weismanni. Leaves rather narrow; green barred and blotched yellow, with pink or red stems. 35c and 50c.

SANSEVIERA. See page 39.

THALIA divaricata. A magnificent native, ornamental bog plant, which may be grown at the North as easily as a canna. The enormous leaves, with red midribs, resemble the banana, and are 2 to 4 feet long. Flowers purplish, borne on stems 6 to 10 feet tall. 25c, \$1.50 per 10.

ZEBRINA pendula. The **Wandering Jew**. A creeping plant, fine for baskets or for covering large surfaces. Foliage green and purple, 10c. Sufficient for small basket, 15c.



Potgrown Specimen of “India Rubber.”



View in One of Our Fields of Palms, Showing How They Are Dug and Balled

Ferns and Selaginellas

FERNS are becoming more generally grown as decorative plants for many special uses as specimens for green-houses or home, in groups in ferneries, in fern dishes for table decorations, etc. Most of the sorts we list can be grown into large specimens for jardinières and hanging baskets, if desired, and will be found useful for shaded places where other plants would fail. In house culture these should all be given some sunshine, if possible, daily. The less light they get the more frail and weak they become. Soil should be generally rather light, with leaf mould, or VERY OLD, well rotted manure. Too much manure is injurious, yet some sorts will be benefited with considerable added as a top dressing. Concentrated fertilizers are not so well suited for Ferns as for more rank-growing plants.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Nearly all are pot-grown, so may be shipped at any time of the year.

Varieties with the asterisk (*) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts, being tropical. Our list embraces a very choice collection and will be found quite complete.

ADIANTUM farleyense gloriosa. The new **Glory Fern.** This is a grand new fern very much like the old type, but comes from spores, and is a very valuable acquisition. The fronds are heavy with very broad pinnae, exceedingly graceful, and the plant attains large size under very ordinary culture and conditions. 50c and \$1.00.

A. hybridum. A very beautiful "maiden hair" of exceptionally easy growth in pots or boxes, attaining a height of nearly two feet and three feet across. Small pinnae, and long fronds. 50c.

A. lunulatum. A "walking fern," rooting at the tips of fronds. A small, graceful plant, fine for baskets. 35c.

BLECHNUM serrulatum.
* This handsome native plant works in well in large ferneries. Grows from 2 to 6 feet high. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

CERATOPTERIS tartarea. The **Silver Fern.** Tall and vigorous, with white powder on under surface of the fronds. Needs plenty of light and heat. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; heavier, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

CIBOTIUM barometz. This belongs to the tree ferns, but has no trunk. The broad, elegant fronds are very beautiful and lace-like with a delightful fragrance at times. Of quick and easy growth, this is a very popular house plant. Strong, 35c, \$3.00 per 10; heavier, 50c.

C. schiedei. A very imposing tree fern of rare beauty, and with a hardy constitution, so that it may be easily handled. Difficult of propagation, it will never be common. Fronds are very broad and of a drooping nature, so that the plant shows best when standing on a pedestal when in a young state before the trunk is of appreciable size. \$2.00.

DRYOPTERIS thelypteris. A delicate native fern, with narrow fronds. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

LOMARIA ciliata. A baby tree fern, with rather coarse leaves. 50c.

LYGODIUM scandens. * **Japanese Climbing Fern.** A rare thing—a real vine that happens to be a true fern. Grows up vigorously to a height of 10 to 15 feet, and makes a mass of the most charming lace-like growth, admirable as a specimen plant, or when cut for decorations. Very useful to the florist. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

NEPHROLEPIS. The **Sword Fern.** The various species of this popular genus are the best known house

ferns, growing under adverse conditions well and giving satisfaction to all. They are without doubt the most popular ferns for the living-room and business office, being very showy and of very easy growth. They are grown in pots on pedestals, or in hanging baskets, thus showing off their wonderful plummy fronds to best advantage.

N. bostoniensis. The **Boston Fern.** Widely grown and a general favorite. A grand plant for general decorative use, always fine and beautiful. 35c and 50c.

N. cordata compacta. Stocky and dwarf, with beautiful dark-green leaves; a splendid plant, which should be freely used. Fine plants, 25c and 35c.

N. cordifolia. Something like the preceding, but with longer fronds not usually so dark green, and growing up to 2 feet high. A fine species of easy growth for baskets. 25c, 35c and 50c.

N. davallioides furcans. The "**Stag-Horn Boston Fern.**" A grand decorative plant, with the ends of the fronds and pinnae curiously divided and crested. A magnificent subject for a jardinière, growing up to 4 feet high and 6 feet across. Nice stock, 35c and 50c.

N. duffii. A very distinct fern, with exceedingly narrow fronds, having divided tips something like those of the preceding. Grows up to about 18 inches high. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

N. exaltata. The **Sword Fern of the Tropics**, growing all round the earth. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

N. "John Wanamaker." A rapid-growing sort, with long, narrow, gracefully drooping fronds. Distinct, 35c and 50c.

N. "Roosevelt." Resembles the "Boston Fern," but has more fronds, is bushier and handsomer, and the pinnae are beautifully undulated, giving the entire plant a lovely waving effect. 35c.

N. scotti. **Scott's Compact Boston Fern.** A good form of the sword fern with broader fronds and a greater number per plant than the common sort; semi-dwarf. A very fine fern. Strong, beautiful plants. 35c and 50c.

N. washingtoniensis. The largest growing of the Nephrolepis, and distinctive and distinguished in its appearance. Gigantic fronds are erect in habit, with long, wavy-margined pinnae. Very striking. Strong plants, 75c.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea. * **The Cinnamon Fern.** A hardy native fern of very large size—3 to 5 feet—with fronds bearing spores, without any green foliage, coming up in the spring. 35c.

O. regalis. * **The Royal Osmunda.** This has very fine foliage, and divisions, growing up to 6 feet. 35c.



Fern-Draped "Date Palm" Trunk.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

POLYPODIUM aureum. The **Golden Polypody**. This has broad, coarse fronds, and grows in fibre of palmetto trees. Distinct. 25c.

P. polypodioides (incanum). * **Resurrection Fern.** Small plant with short fronds 6 inches long, growing freely on rough-barked trees in Florida; in moist weather they uncurl and grow. 25c.

POLYSTICHUM coriaceum. **Leather Leaf Fern.** Very attractive, large fronds of deep green color which keep well when cut; now largely used by florists. Makes a handsome specimen up to 2 feet in height. 50c.

P. falcatum (Cyrtomium falcatum.) The **Holly Fern.** This has dark-green very broad pinnae and makes a very fine specimen, up to 18 inches high. 25c and 35c.

P. lobatum. Excellent for window-boxes and table decorations. 25c and 35c.

PTERIS argyrea. Rather coarse, silvery - variegated; 18 inches in ultimate height. 50c.

P. cretica. Low-growing, dark green; this and following three spp. are fine for window boxes. 35c.

P. cretica albo-lineata. A small plant not over a foot high, with fronds variegated white. 25c and 35c.

P. tremula. Rather a large grower, 18 to 24 inches in height, dark green and attractive. 35c and 50c.

P. tripartita. A very strong grower reaching a height of 5 feet with good care. Striking and beautiful. 50c.

P. victoriae. Also a small, narrow-fronded species, variegated with white. 35c.

SELAGINELLA. **Club Moss.** Very delicate, fern-like plants, reminders of the pre-historic coal age. They need heat and moisture and very little sunlight. Fine for wardian cases.

S. braunii. Erect species with curving fronds a foot long. Very beautiful and interesting. 25c.

S. cuspidata. A dwarf tufted plant. 25c.

S. hemaetodes. One of the finest, from Guatemala, with large, spreading, fern-like branches. Grows 10 inches tall. 50c.

S. uncinata. **Rainbow Moss.** A creeping species lying very flat, the fronds showing peacock-blue and bronze tints. Fine for edging, or tubs, baskets, etc. 25c.

S. vogelii. A fine, erect species, with leaves from 1 to 2 feet high, and showing bronze coloration at times. 50c.

S. wildenovii. A giant creeping species, with elegant fronds of a pleasing shade of peacock-blue and green, bronze, etc. 35c.

Yes, by all means join the Florida Citrus Exchange!



The "Stag-Horn Boston Fern."



For Partially or Entirely Shaded Situations the Ferns Are Invaluable. For Window and Porch Boxes and Border Planting They Harmonize Well With Other Foliage.

Tuberous, Bulbous and Herbaceous Plants

PERHAPS the main reason that this class of plants has not been more generally used in horticultural work in this state is that their proper place in the landscape scheme is so little understood and appreciated. For with anything like adequate preparation of the ground there are no subjects more showy and, withal, satisfactory than the Hippeastrums (Amaryllis), Crinums, Gloriosa, Hemerocallis, Moraea, and the rest in their proper place. These flowering subjects should not be planted out as isolated specimens as we so frequently see them, but rather should be mixed in the border with ferns and low-growing shrubbery, especially that with more or less ornamental foliage. Here they can throw out their blossom spikes and be assured of a strong support of green foliage, and when the blossoms are faded and gone, there is still the border.

The Alocasias, Colocasias, Xanthosomas, etc., do best in a rather moist soil, and are especially happy on the margins of streams and ponds, where they make enormous masses of foliage, classic in design and invaluable for the striking effect they create in the garden picture.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The best time to set this stock is in winter or early spring, although it would not be fatal to transplant at any time of the year, except in a very few instances.

Explanation of the Starring System: * Hardy as far North as the Ohio river (or farther) in the open ground. * * Those of a semi-tropical nature, standing sharp frosts without serious damage. * * * Those of a tropical nature, useful in frostless regions or for bedding out during summer at the North.

ALOCASIA macrorrhiza. * * * Ceylon. Plain green leaves of a very stiff appearance, reaching a large size, resembling a Caladium. 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

A. indica. (A plumbæa.) * * * Borneo. Leaves metallic purplish green. Rare. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

See *Xanthosoma* and *Colocasia* for allied plants.

AMARYLLIS. See *Hippeastrum*.

FANCY CALADIUMS. * * * Splendid ornamental foliage dying down through the winter. Leaves arrow-shaped, marked with the brightest colors, red, green, yellow, purplish and sometimes almost a transparent white. No other plant possesses more richness or delicacy in coloring. Prefers a moist and half-shaded place with rich soil. They are grand house plants and fine for window boxes, etc. Our collection is one of the finest in this country.

Mixed sorts. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

Mixed from named varieties. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

Group One. Price, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

Belleymei. Arrow-shaped leaf, grayish-green, densely speckled white.

Amador Bueno. Mottled creamy and transparent white, deep green and light yellowish green.

Ataqui. Small but very beautiful, with rich green leaves densely speckled white and red veins bordered white.

Gaerdtii. Yellowish green with red veins, and profusely blotched white.

Maria Coralla. Green, profusely blotched red.

Snow Queen. Pure white, with out marks or veins showing. Rare.

Trahiras. Very attractive green and white form, sometimes tinted reddish.

Votuverava. White, tinged green, profusely blotched in red.

Group Two. Price, 65c, \$6.00 per 10.

Blanche Wise. Green with white center and veins and strong red blotches. Large and handsome.

Garten Director. Very attractive crumpled leaf, white, and green with profuse red spots and blotches.

Lulli. Metallic green leaves, reddish center with white dots.

Mrs. Edith E. Mead. Transparent white, narrowly red ribbed, with stained-glass effect. Entirely new.

CALLA devoniensis. * * Godfrey calla. A decided improvement over the old-fashioned calla. A good

grower with large flowers of purest white. More floriferous than the old variety and not such a tall grower. Prefers a rich mucky soil. 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

CANNAS. * * Splendid broad-leaved plants which give a tropical effect in bedding. One of the finest plants for general planting we know. Suitable for almost any and every place, no matter how limited. Their growth is so easy and flowers so freely produced that we wonder why they are not grown more widely. Rich soil, plenty of water and a sunny location are essential. After flowering, cut out each matured stalk to allow young suckers to come into blossom.

Prices: Austria, Italia and Indiana, 25c, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

All others named, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

Austria. Soft, chrome-yellow; height, 4 to 5 feet.

Dragon. Dark ox-blood red; leaves green; height, 3 to 4 feet.

Firebird. Glowing scarlet, leaves green; height, 4 to 5 feet.

Gaiety. Vermillion and gold; leaves green; height, 3 to 4 feet.

Indiana. Rich orange; leaves green; height, 5 to 6 feet.

Italia. Golden yellow, blotched orange; leaves green; height, 3 to 4 feet.

King Humbert. Glowing orange-red, with bronze leaves; height, 4 to 5 feet.

Mrs. A. F. Conard. Soft rose-pink; leaves green; height, 3 to 5 feet.

Uncle Sam. Strong, fiery red; leaves green; height, 5 to 6 feet.

Wyoming. Beautiful orange color; leaves bronze, or purple; height, 5 to 6 feet.

Canna flaccida. Our native **Orchid Canna.** Dwarf habit, with clear yellow flower 3 to 5 inches across. Light green leaves. Height, 2 to 3 feet, 15c, \$1.00 per 10.

COLOCASIA antiquorum illustris. * * India. Closely allied to *Alocasia* and *Xanthosoma*. This grows up from 18 inches to 3 feet. Leaves heavily blotched with velvety black. A splendid plant and fine for massing. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

C. esculenta. (*Caladium esculentum*.) * * **Elephant's Ear.** The well-known showy, green-leaved summer bedding plant. Enormous sized leaves; plant growing up to 7 or 8 feet. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; larger at 35c and 50c.

C. species. * * **Dasheen.** A splendid starchy food-plant, resembling potatoes and now grown generally in Florida for the markets. 15c, \$1.00 per 10.

CRINUM. * * These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to *Amaryllis* and *Pancratium*. Evergreen of easy culture; in Florida in the open ground, in the North in the greenhouse. Many of the choice sorts rarely produce new



For Size, Color and Form the "Hybrid Amaryllis" is Wonderful and Charming.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

bulbs, and consequently are very high priced.

C. americanum. Native. A most beautiful plant producing umbels of large white lily-like flowers often six or eight to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the Crinums, not particular as to soil or situation. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

C. Empress of India. Large plant, producing freely in summer, umbels of drooping flowers, deep rose color, striped very pale flesh pink. 50c.

C. fimbriatum. Guiana. Nassau or Milk and Wine Lily. A strong grower, not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels, large and showy; striped white and carmine; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. 15c and 35c.

C. giganteum. Trop. Africa. Foliage very large, broad in the center, narrowing at both ends. Flowers bell-shaped, pure white, highly scented. Needs half shade and moisture. \$2.00.

C. kirkii. E. Africa. The flowers are large, white, with a reddish-purple stripe on the outside of each petal which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some ten or fifteen of these flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. 35c and 50c.

C. kunthianum. Vigorous-growing and abundant bloomer from New Granada. This is a grand species, with splendid flowers, dull white, tinged with rose-red. 25c and 50c.

C. virginicum. A choice hybrid originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy-pink. 25c and 50c.

CURCUMA petiolata. ** Queen Lily. India. A choice plant with broad leaves like a canna, but strongly veined and arched. Flowers in large torch-like bunches, white, tinted pink, which last for weeks. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

GLORIOSA superba. ** Climbing Lily. Africa and Asia. A gorgeous lily-like plant climbing from 6 to 10 feet high, and bearing a profusion of scarlet and yellow flowers during the summer and fall. Is a first-class ornament for a screen or to grow over shrubs or palm trunks, but prefers full sun exposure. Tubers available only in winter and early spring. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

G. virescens. ** More dwarf than preceding, flowering earlier, about same in color of bloom. Tubers available in winter and spring. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

HEDYCHUM coronarium. ** * Ginger Lily. Butterfly Lily. This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, where it will form a dense clump 3 to 6 feet high. The roots are tuberous, and the plant may be safely grown over the entire South. The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk, blooming all summer and fall. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

HEMEROCALLIS. * The Yellow Day Lilies. Old favorite plants for borders and beds be-



Fancy "Caladiums" Give a Wonderful Color Touch to Shady Borders.

loved of our grandmothers, are splendid subjects for Florida and the South generally. We have three distinct sorts as follows, in fine, large sizes, at 25c \$2.00 per 10.

H. flava. * Yellow Day Lily. Europe and Asia. This flowers early and is a splendid plant for the South. Flowers are about 3 inches across, clear yellow and on long stems, above the foliage.

H. fulva. * Europe and Asia. The single form of the Tawny Day Lily.—See the following:

H. fulva. fl. pl. * Europe and Asia. The double-flowered form of the Tawny Day Lily. Flowers bright orange-yellow, very freely borne in early summer. This is a valuable hardy border plant; will grow anywhere.

HIPPEASTRUM equestre. ** (Amaryllis.) Barbados Lily. Trop. America. Flowers large, bright red; of easy growth, taking the place in Florida of Tulips. 15c, \$1.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100.

H. hybrida. ** Hybrids of the choicest sorts procurable, through work of two of our most eminent Florida horticulturists and hybridizers. Flowers are large to very large, mixed colors, mostly scarlet, but with wonderful markings and stripes of pink or white, etc., and many of them delightfully scented. They bloom in spring and are exceedingly showy and attractive. Bulbs which should bloom next spring, 35c, \$3.00 per 10. Extra heavy, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

HYMENOCALLIS caribbaea. * * (Pancratium caribbaeum.) The Spider Lily, or Spanish Lily. West Indies. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color pure white. Strong bulbs, 15c, \$1.25 per 10. Extra heavy, 25c.

IRIS hexagona. * Blue Flag. Native. Evergreen. A hardy Southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flower of the whole South. Rich purple and blue with yellow markings; 3 to 4 inches across; resembles the costliest and rarest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 15c, \$1.25 per 10.

MORAEA (Iridioides.) ** Natal Lily. So. Africa. A lovely, iris-like plant, to which it is closely



Moraea Iridioides," Florida's Lovely Substitute for the True Iris of the North

The Tropical Grounds Book



A Splendid Example of the Classic "Xanthosoma."

related, with numerous fan-shaped clusters of flat, tapering, ribbon-like leaves and spikes of flowers 3 inches across, white, marked yellow on claws of outer segments and stylecrests marked with blue. This succeeds here to perfection and is without a peer as a border plant in Florida. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

XANTHOSOMA bataviensis. * * Leaves rather long and arrow-shaped, dark green, with veins and ribs showing purple on under surfaces; stems also purple. This

in bedding and border planting on rich soil. 25c, \$2 per 10.

X. violaceum. * * A grand species, of large size, with deep, bluish-green foliage and very dark stems. A superb decorative subject; evergreen habit. 25c, \$2.00 per 10; extra sized, 35c and 50c.

ZINGIBER officinale. * * The Ginger Plant. East Indies. May be grown like a canna during summer (but prefers shade in the afternoon), dried off, and roots kept over winter in dry sand. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

like all the following species are wonderful bedding and border plants for rich soil. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

X. maculatum. * * Immense, broad arrow-shaped leaves, pale green, beautifully variegated with creamy yellow. Leaf stems tinted violet, also variegated. Very striking. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

X. marshalli. * * Very quick-growing, of medium size. Green leaves and dark stems; an especially good bedder for all parts of the States having warm summers. Quite different from the common "Elephant Ears" so often seen, and being of easy growth can not fail to give satisfaction. Strong tubers, 15c, \$1.00 per 10.

X. sagittifolia. * * Leaves large, pale-green. Tubers sometimes used as food. A strong grower of great possibilities.



Truly Artistic and Attractive Landscape Views in Florida are Rare Indeed. This Charming Natural Planting is One of the Exceptions to the General Rule. Note the Wide Expanse of Open Lawn, the Picturesque Trees, and Free, Natural Border Planting.

Fruit Trees and Plants

EXPLANATIONS of symbols. T.—Tropical sorts, adapted only to extreme South Florida planting out of doors, or to plant-sheds where they can receive adequate protection, or to the conservatories of the North. S. T.—Semi-tropical sorts adapted generally to peninsular Florida where, even if frozen back more or less, they come right out and flower and fruit with little setback. H.—Hardy subjects for general planting over Florida and the Gulf Coast. All tropical stock does best when set in warmer weather. Of the hardier (H) subjects, those marked with "W" should be set only during the period of December to February, with December much to be preferred.

The general culture of fruit trees and plants is not essentially different from that of other plants except in instances of certain subjects such as the Avocado, Mango, Citrus fruits, etc. These receive special consideration under their respective headings to which we call your attention. For general planting suggestions see page 5.

In view of the special interest attached to the growing of the more tropical fruits in Florida the following notes should receive attention from those contemplating such plantings who are not thoroughly familiar with conditions here. This class of plants can not stand much hard freezing, but many recuperate quickly from the roots should tops be frosted, throwing up strong shoots which bear again after reasonable time. In this class of special value to Florida, are guavas, Surinam cherry, pineapples, avocados, rose apple, and others, all of which should be grown above the frost "line," even for occasional crops.

✓ **ACHRAS sapota. T. Sapodilla.** Tropical America. Symmetrical tree, 25 to 30 feet, with broad evergreen leaves and bearing russet fruits of thin shell-like skin containing juicy and most luscious pulp. Stands inundation of salt water and recommended for seashore, or bay-shores in So. Fla. Pot-grown, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

✓ **AMYGDALUS persica. H. W. Peach.** A deciduous tree bearing delicious fruits of distinctive flavor, particularly valuable as they come in much earlier than the Northern Peaches. We offer only a selected list of choice varieties which, when grafted on plum stock, are free from root-knot. They should be planted only on well-drained land; in fact, after once established, they will succeed well on high, dry ridges where many other fruits fail. Set deep so that graft union is several inches under the soil.

PRICES OF ROOT-GRAFTED PEACH TREES ON PLUM STOCK ONLY.

2 to 3 ft., 45c, \$4.00 per 10.
3 to 4 ft., 60c, \$5.50 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., 75c, \$7.00 per 10.

✓ **Angel.** Of good size, with yellow skin, washed with red. Flesh white. Freestone. Ripens in June.

✓ **Hall's Yellow.** A late-ripening freestone, maturing in late June or early July. The fruit is large; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow and red at stone. Quality fine.

✓ **Jewell.** The earliest and best market peach for South Florida planters. Is of medium size, high color, fine quality and freestone. Ripens in May.

✓ **Miami.** Large, creamy-yellow; ripens in May about same time as Jewell.

✓ **Red Ceylon.** Very productive, freestone, ripening in May or later, of medium size and special value for cooking.

✓ **ANANAS sativus. T. Pine-apple.** Those desiring large quantities of either slips or suckers should write us, stating number required, and get a net estimate. Rooted plants in stock as follows:

✓ **Red Spanish.** The ordinary commercial sort so largely grown. 15c, \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

✓ **Smooth Cayenne.** The only sort without spines on the leaves. A very valuable sort, now extensively grown in the Tropics, both for shipping fresh and canning. This is a fine variety for the home garden, as it bears almost any time throughout the year. 20c \$1.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100.

✓ **CARICA papaya. T. Papaw or Melon Fruit.** Tropical America. Fast-growing, herbaceous and branchless tree, 15 to 20 feet, of ornamental foliage and bearing numbers of delicious, melon-like fruits, which are highly esteemed for dessert and as an aid to digestion because of the papain they contain. Plants are pot-grown

from choice seed. Dioecious. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

✓ **CARISSA bispinosa. T. Amatungula.** Natal. Handsome ornamental evergreen shrub, of glossy green foliage with elegant white flowers and conspicuous scarlet fruits about 1½ inches long, which can be eaten raw or can be cooked like cranberries, which fruit it resembles in taste. Plant is thorny, and is admirably adapted to hedge purposes wherever hardy. Grows exceptionally well near the sea coast, standing both wind and spray. Layered plants from fruiting bushes. 50c. Seedlings, priced on application.

✓ **CARYOPHYLLUS jambos. T. Rose Apple.** India and Malaya. Handsome, medium-sized evergreen tree, with good-sized pinkish-white, rose-scented and rose-flavored fruit, valuable for preserving and to candy. 50c, \$4.50 per 10. Extra large, 75c and \$1.00.

CITRUS SECTION.

Our nurseries for citrus stock are on high sandy soil, insuring good roots.

This class of stock succeeds equally well on low or high lands when transplanted, but we suggest that when set on low lands the planter make large mounds so that in wet seasons the crown-roots may be well out of standing water. On low lands, if there is hard pan, the holes should be blasted out by dynamite, and free use of lime or marl made; the tap-roots should be cut rather short also—say 9 to 12 inches.

PRICES ON CITRUS TREES.

For all varieties except those specially noted in descriptive text.

2 to 3 ft., \$1.00, \$ 9.00 per 10, \$ 80.00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., \$1.25, \$11.00 per 10, \$100.00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., \$1.75, \$15.00 per 10, \$135.00 per 100.
5 to 6 ft., \$2.50, \$22.50 per 10, \$200.00 per 100.
2 years, \$3.00, \$27.50 per 10.

GRAPEFRUIT or POMELO. S. T. (Citrus grandis.)

✓ **Foster.** The newest and most valuable of all Grapefruit, identical with the celebrated **Walters**, from a tree of which it is a "sport," except in the color of flesh, which is described in the Government Pomological Notes as follows: "Next to the skin the flesh is a light purplish-pink color, which shades to a clear translucent color at the core; there is very little pulp." Prof. Hume writes: "My opinion of the Foster Grapefruit is that it is a fine fruit. It is the best early grapefruit that I know of. It was in good eating condition at Winter Haven earlier than any other variety we have tested, and I think we have them nearly all." On rough lemon and sour orange, in all sizes.

✓ **Marsh Seedless.** Medium to large size; almost or quite seedless; juice somewhat bitter. The fruit is late in ripening and holds exceptionally well without waste. Grown



The "Rose-Apple;" Valuable in Many Ways.

The Tropical Grounds Book

on sour orange, small sizes only this season.

Kumquat. Oblong or Nagami. (*Citrus japonica*.) ST. A small fruit and dwarf tree; admirable for small plots of ground or for conservatories. Fruit eaten either raw or cooked. Very ornamental. Prices on a special stock, particularly adapted, 1-year, \$1.50, 2-year, at \$2.00.

(Trees are bushy and can not be graded with standard citrus trees.)

THE LEMON (*Citrus limonia*.) ST.

Dwarf Chinese Lemon. Valuable as a pot plant in the North, being very ornamental. In winter "a small plant often has a dozen large lemons hanging on its branches," rather roundish in outline. This has proved specially hardy in Florida and the fruit is available almost the entire year. Juice very acid and valuable. On sour orange, in the smaller grades.

THE LIME (*Citrus aurantifolia*.) T. The limes are generally more tender than other citrus trees, and should have protection from cold in frosty locations. Limes have a very agreeable acid and as the fruit of several sorts ripens at intervals through the year, they are especially valuable for South Florida, both for home use and for market.

Rangpur. One of our early Indian introductions. This has a loose rind somewhat like the mandarin and a rich reddish color of both skin and pulp. Very good flavor and acid. Extra hardy. On sour orange stock, in the smaller grades.

Thornless. This is a form of the common tender lime, without the terrible thorns (which injure fruit as well as the picker), bearing the usual small fruits in summer and fall, and under tropical conditions sometimes a second or third crop. On rough lemon stock in all smaller grades.

EUSTIS Limequat. A hybrid of the common lime and Oblong Kumquat by the Dept. of Agriculture. Tree is a good grower and bears two or three crops under good care per year. Fruit oblong, about size of limes, thin-skinned, acid, and may be used in place of limes or lemons. Very hardy and may be grown all over Florida. On sour orange stock in all smaller grades.

THE MANDARIN (*Citrus deliciosa*.) ST. All in this group have usually flattened fruit, with fruit segments and skin loosely adherent, sometimes called "kid glove" oranges.

Dancy (Tangerine). Fruit of delicious sparkling quality; midseason in ripening; skin orange-red, very highly colored. On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stock, in smaller grades.

Oneco. Exceedingly rich quality, ripening in late January to March. Skin not so attractive as Dancy, but of good color; shape rather thicker and rounder than Dancy. On Sour Orange, in smaller grades.

King. A very large mandarin with peculiar rough skin, ripening from March to May. On Sour Orange, in smaller grades.

THE ORANGE (*Citrus sinensis*.) ST. With the perfecting of the methods of handling fruit by the Florida Citrus

Exchange, orange growing has taken on new life and prosperity, and bids fair to more than hold its own as a business for Florida. We only offer the cream of the many kinds which all grow to perfection in Florida.

Lue Gim Gong. "A late round orange of unusual merit," originating at DeLand, Florida. The fruit is of the very best quality, large size, good color, and holds on the tree well, all summer, like the Valencia. On Sour Orange only, small and medium grades.

Pineapple. A strong, upright grower and prolific bearer. Medium to large size fruit, thin, tough, very bright colored skin, juicy and of fine, distinctive flavor. On Rough Lemon stock, in the smaller grades.

Ruby. A blood orange of merit, ripening fairly early and in season until February. The "blood" coloration only occurs very late in the season. A very prolific bearer. On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon in all grades up to 5 to 6 feet.

Surprise Navel. The best of all navels so far tried in Florida. Season Dec. to Feb. On Rough Lemon and Sour Orange in all grades.

Valencia Late. Synonyms. Tardiff, Hart's Tardiff, Hart's Late, etc. Very late keeper, season being from March to July, or even later. A fine, heavy orange of exceptional value. On Rough Lemon in all smaller grades.

TANGIERINE. See Mandarin.

TANGELO. ST. Of the many hybrids made in the past 30 years among citrus fruit trees, this type from the Tangierine and Pomelo is of great value and interest. From the various sorts produced, we like the **Sampson** so far the best, and have trees on Sour Orange stock 2- to 3-, 3- to 4-, and 4- to 5-ft. in sizes, at regular prices of other citrus quoted.

CALAMONDIN. ST. (*Citrus mitis*.) A small citrus tree rarely over 15 to 18 feet in height, from the Philippines, proved quite hardy here, and exceedingly prolific, bearing one or more crops per year. The fruit is small, round, or oblate, about an inch thick (or like the lime), very acid, and fine for summer drinks, or for marmalade. Because of its resistance to cold, it being one of the most hardy of the Citrus fruits, it is especially valuable for growing on home places in connection with the hardier Avocados, taking the place of the Lime in sections where that fruit will not stand the winter temperatures. The Avocado is especially delicious with the juice of the more acid Citrus fruits. On Citrus trifoliata roots, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 ft. grades, at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

COCCOLOBIS uvifera. T. Seagrape or Shoregrape. South Florida coasts and West Indies. Medium to large-sized tree, one of the most beautiful in the tropics, having large round leaves with red veins and petioles. Fruit purplish red, borne in spires like currants, ripening in September, and from which a fine jelly is made. 2-year, 25c, \$2.00 per 10; larger stock, 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

DIOSPYROS kaki. H. W. Japan Persimmon. A valuable fruit for the entire South even to Southern Florida and since the discoveries regarding pollination of the flowers far more desirable to plant both for home use and market. The Gailey variety was found to be constantly staminate in flower, so bears abundantly and furnishes

pollen for surrounding trees. It should be in every collection of mixed planting, although the other varieties we offer bear well singly. Prices on standard grade 4- to 5-ft. trees, are 75c, \$7.00 per 10.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical, dull red in color; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, firm and juicy. A new introduction recommended for planting with other persimmons, but fruit only fair in quality.

Tamopan. This is a grand acquisition, introduced from China. Fruit very large, up to one pound in weight, flattened, with constriction about the middle; color orange; fruit astringent until fully ripe; quality very fine. This is a vigorous grower of large size and should be freely planted.

Tane-Nashi. Large roundish, conical, about 3 1/4 by 3 3/8 inches in size; skin yellow,



The "Eustis Limequat."

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

changing to bright red; flesh yellow, seedless, of best quality. Vigorous and prolific, bearing abundantly every season; this has proved the best of the older sorts for market.

Triumph. Fruit rather small, tomato-shaped; skin deep red in color. Very productive, of good quality, ripening from September to December. This makes a good-sized tree and succeeds in South Florida.

ERIOTRYA japonica. H. W. Loquat (Medlar, or "Japan Plum"). A most valuable winter and spring ripening fruit, yellow, size of plums, deliciously flavored, and fine for preserving. This should be grown extensively in Florida for both home markets and for shipping. As the flowers are sometimes frost-bitten, grow in protected places, or fire during the time of the cold spells. The tree is evergreen, with handsome large rough leaves, worthy of being grown simply as an ornamental both in pots and outdoors. Pot-grown common seedlings, 25c, \$2.00 per 10. Open ground, 2 to 3 ft, 50c, \$4.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00, \$9.00 per 10.

Seedlings of Advance Loquat, pot-grown, small, 35c, \$3.00 per 10. From open ground, strong, 50c to \$1.00.

Advance. A large loquat of good substance and flavor, averaging about 1 1/4 in. long by 1 in. thick. Grafted pot-grown plants, \$1.50.

Pineapple. This is a very thick, large loquat of delicious flavor and tough skin. Grafted pot-grown plants, \$1.50. Seedlings, 50c.

EUGENIA uniflora. T. Surinam Cherry. Large shrub bearing rather small bright, waxy-red fruits of agreeable sub-acid flavor, eaten raw or as jelly. Under high culture bears two heavy crops yearly. Nice for growing in pots and tubs at the North as foliage and fruit are attractive at all times. Pot-grown seedlings from best fruit. 2-year, 15c, \$1.25 per 10; larger, 3-year, 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

Black Fruited Surinam Cherry. Similar to preceding except in color. Seedlings, 35c.

FICUS carica. H. W. The FIG. One of the most delicious of all fruits, which does well along the Gulf Coast. In Florida, owing to presence of nematodes, care must be taken in heavy mulching (preferably of stones or brick-bats) as a preventive, or planting close up to buildings under which the roots will be shaded. Another excellent plan for growing figs in South Florida is the following: Make ridges in mucky swamps or ponds so the surface is above high water. Set fig trees on these ridges and fertilize with chemical fertilizers and poultry droppings. Mutch the surface. Price of trees, 2 to 3 ft., 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

Brown Turkey. Good size, yellowish brown; pulp tender, rich and of finest quality; long stems.

Brunswick. Fruit large, dark violet in color; flesh white and pink. Very strong grower and prolific fruiter.

Celeste. Often called "Sugar Fig," as its fruit is so very rich and sweet. A small fruit, brownish yellow, borne in profusion. Very hardy.

Green Ischia. Skin a light green color; flesh white, with light red center. An upright grower and hardy.

Lemon. Large, lemon-colored fruit, ripening early.

HICORIA pecan. H. W. The Pecan. Pecan nuts form a staple crop in the South and fine, large nuts bring high prices. The industry is a safe one in the proper latitude. The lower South has an immense area of excellent soil, suitable for these trees. In South Florida select good medium high land with yellow or chocolate subsoil, and give moderate amounts of manure. Price of standard size, 4- to 5-ft. trees, \$1.50, \$14.00 per 10.

Frotscher. This is doing very well in South Florida, and we recommend its more extended planting. A large oblong nut about 1 3/4 inches long, with very thin shell. Kernel large, easily removed, of delicious flavor. Tree vigorous in growth and a heavy bearer.

Stuart. One of the oldest named sorts. Nuts of large size and of splendid flavor. A heavy bearer.

LITCHII chinensis. ST. The celebrated Litchie Fruit, native to China. A tree of medium growth with dense, very handsome foliage. While the fruit of the ordinary kinds is of small size and mediocre, our stock is from the finest strain of large fruited improved sorts, layered from fruiting trees. Our parent trees fruited for the first time

in 1916 and proved to be of very large size, 1 1/2 inches long and 1 1/4 inches thick, most of the fruits having no seeds. The fruit hangs in clusters, having a thin, roughened, tough skin-like rind, of a brilliant red color when ripe, and the translucent white flesh is firm and jelly-like in consistency and of exquisite refreshing flavor. This promises to be one of the most prominent fruit crops of the state, both because of its popularity with those to whom the fruit is familiar and also because the tree is harder than the Mango—about like the lemon. The dried fruit is not unlike raisins, in which form it is shipped in large quantities from China. It is also preserved in several forms. The Litchie was first introduced by us about fifteen years ago, one of the trees fruiting in California in 1914. Strong layers from fruiting specimens, pot-grown, \$3.50.

MAMMEA americana. T. Mammee Apple. Trop. America. A good-sized tree of the Mangosteen family, attaining 40 feet in height, with large, thick, leathery, glossy-green foliage and large fruit with brown bark-like skin and sub-acid, aromatic, orange-colored pulp containing one large seed. Strong plants, \$1.00.

MANGIFERA indica. T. Mango. One of the most important tropical fruits for South Florida. We have been importing the delicious East Indian varieties for years, and we were the first to inarch these in Florida, beginning in 1887. Our stock is probably the largest in Florida. All sorts named are East Indian varieties of exceptional value,

almost or entirely devoid of fibre. These should be planted everywhere in South Florida (and of course in the tropics generally); in Florida in protected spots or else protected, as per suggestions on page 5

Nothing compares with the improved mango for table use, and even one tree is worth a lot of trouble to grow, as grafted stock bears early and abundantly.

Mango fruit is delicious sliced like peaches for dessert; the fruit may be cut around on the "edge" and twisted apart easily in some of the best sorts as Haden, Cambodiana, Langra Benarsi, Totafari, Paheri, Sandersha, etc., and the pulp scooped with a spoon from the center, leaving the skins, as one does in eating grapefruit; mangos are also used in a number of ways cooked—preserved, canned, marmalade, chutney, pickled, etc.

Our plants are all inarched (or grafted) on to pot-grown 2-year-old seedlings, and may be set safely at any time of the year, being strong and vigorous trees, well rooted. Pot-grown stock is the only safe stock to handle, as the mango when transplanted from the open ground is very likely to die except very large specimens.

Price of all sorts, for strong, inarched plants, \$2.00, \$18.00 per 10, \$160.00 per 100.

Cambodiana. Very rapid grower, bearing medium to large fruit; early ripening; color yellow; shape long; rather more acid than most sorts if gathered before coloring, but when ripened on the tree quite sweet. Very fine sort, without any turpentine taste. One of the best, both as to quality and bearing habit.

Goa Alphonse. This is one of the most attractive fruits yet fruited here and is of excellent quality. Considered one of the finest grown around Calcutta. Of large size and bright red cheek.

Haden. A fine variety originated by the late Captain Haden, at Cocoonut Grove, Fla., from seed of Mulgoba. Has high color, clear yellow and with a brilliant red cheek; quality similar to the parent, and much more prolific. Very popular in Dade County and considered by many superior to Mulgoba in all respects.

Itamaraca. One of the most unusual mangos we have yet fruited. Of flat, tomato-like shape, weighing on average from 6 to 10 ounces. The quality is excellent, being spicy and distinctive, and the tree has the added virtue of being a prolific bearer.

Langra Benarsi. One of our introductions from India, which bore in 1910 for the first time. This has proved very prolific and is a strong grower. The fruit is the largest we have ever seen, weighing up to 3 pounds, 12 ounces each! Very little fibre, flavor rich and juicy; color of skin yellow or greenish yellow.

Paheri. Imported by Department of Agriculture, and



The "Litchie of China," Rare New Fruit to Florida Horticulturists.

The Tropical Grounds Book

fruited in 1910 for the first time in Florida. One of the finest sorts grown in India. General form is roundish, about 3½ by 3¼ inches. Skin thick, yellow and green when ripe, touched with garnet red on the sunny side—very attractive. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy; sweet and aromatic. Of very highest quality.

Sandersha. So far as known, the latest to ripen. Fruit long, yellow, large size, sometimes nearly 3 pounds each. Flavor good, but somewhat acid.

Singapur. Our own importation, which fruited for the first time in 1911, and proved to be all that was claimed for it by our Indian correspondent. The skin is green and golden yellow, finely mottled, thick and strong, with a grayish-blue bloom, clean and free from spotting. The flavor is distinct, rich and sweet, with characteristic true mango flavor. The fruits are remarkably uniform in shape, meaty, thick and solid—perfect, weighing from 14 to 20 ounces each.

Totafari. One of the best sorts, resembling Sandersha, but only about half the size. Bears well when very small, and is prolific.

Assorted Indian Varieties. We have a few each of several sorts on which we will be glad to quote any one specially interested.

Seedling mangos, from Number Eleven, 35c, \$3.00 per 10.

Seedling mangos, from named Indian varieties, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

Seedlings, mixed. 1-year, 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

MONSTERA deliciosa. T. Ceriman of Trinidad. A climbing aroid plant with enormous, handsome pertuse leaves and bearing fruits about the size of bananas, the "coats" of which are as easily removed, and resembling in taste an imaginary cross between pineapple and banana. \$1.00 and \$1.50.

MORUS alba. H. W. Mulberry. A very useful tree for shade as well as for the fruit which is borne in profusion; of value for hogs as well as for human consumption. Prices: 3- to 4-ft. high, 60c, \$5.00 per 10; 4- to 5-ft. high, 75c, \$7.00 per 10.

Merriitt. Very early; berries large, black, and of excellent flavor.

Stubbs. One of the very best, following the preceding in ripening. Fruit of largest size, largely used in cooking and for bottling the juice.



To Those Who Have Known Only the Common "Jungle Mango," the Exquisite Flavor of the Wonderful Fiberless "Indian" Sorts is a Revelation.

PERSEA americana. The Avocado, Aguacate, or "Alligator Pear" of the So. Florida natives.

The Avocado is unquestionably Florida's most valuable food-crop, acre for acre. It ranks with milk and eggs and is fully equal to lean meat, and in addition has the medicinal quality of a soothing laxative character, being easily assimilated by the most delicate digestion.

In serving this "salad fruit" in Florida it is customary to add either just salt or pepper or lime juice, or combinations of these. We recommend a lime or lemon tree with every planting of Avocados for home use, or, where neither of these would be hardy, a Calamondin tree, or Eustis Limequat.

Culture. The Avocado succeeds on a wide range of soils, from quite high lands to relatively low ones if sufficiently well drained to eliminate danger of standing water around the crown-roots.

The only really essential constituent of the soil is organic matter and where this is not naturally plentiful it can be remedied with liberal applications of muck, well-rotted manure, or similar materials.

Good preparation for Avocados is very desirable—indeed essential for good results. Dig a hole two feet deep and three feet across, being sure to get through any hardpan, and fill in with top soil, incorporating liberal applications of well-rotted manure if obtainable, or well-aerated muck of good quality, marl or an equivalent amount of lime by analysis, as well as a pound or so of good commercial fertilizer from organic base, such as blood-and-bone, tankage or something of the kind. Unless drainage of the land is good, mound the trees up 10 to 18 inches above the general level, making the mounds about five feet across. This will serve to shed surface water from the crown roots anyway. Or better than just mounding would be to plow the land into ridges and dead-furrows, in the direction of the best outlet.

As the Avocado is partial to organic fertilizer, and as the nitrogen-gathering cover-crops are a cheap and effective form of fertilizing, we recommend the growing of such legumes as beggar-weed, cowpea, velvet bean, etc., as much as possible in the scheme of culture adopted.

Our Avocados are all box-grown, the only rational way to retain all the root-system and permitting shipment to any point in perfect safety. In planting trees so grown, care should be exercised to disturb the roots as little as possible. After removing bottom board, set the boxed tree in the place prepared for it so the soil after planting will come about one inch above the soil level in the box, split one side with a hatchet, pull up the box, packing the soil carefully around the roots. After planting, mulch the ground well with any coarse material available, taking care not to have it close to the stems—this might encourage both insects and disease.

For remarks on frost protection see page of catalog. It may seem paradoxical to talk of protection for the hardier Avocados, especially in South Florida, but while young these trees should be so cared for—even though they might be perfectly hardy in later years, for the first two or three winters it is always good policy to take no chances where possibility of such injury exists.

Prices on Avocados

(All budded and grafted stock is box-grown.)

Barker, Family, and Trapp, \$2.00, \$18.00 per 10.

Fuerte, \$2.50, \$22.00 per 10.

Knight, Queen and Nimlich, \$3.50, \$32.00 per 10.

Ganter, Gottfried, Harman, Northrop and San Sebastian, \$2.50, \$22.00 per 10.

Mixed Florida Seedling Avocados, box-grown, 50c each. \$4.00 per 10.

TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICAN (West Indian")

Type. This is the most tender of the three groups of Avocados, showing pronounced injury at 28 degrees F. They may, however, be grown safely in a considerable area of the State where natural protection is best, as on the East Coast below Ft. Pierce, the West Coast at protected places south of the Caloosahatchee River, and at other specially protected places throughout extreme South Florida. The special characteristics of this class, aside from susceptibility to frost, are a thick leathery skin that separates readily from the flesh; the flesh is not as high in fat content as the Guatemalan; and the seeds are large and often loose in the cavities. The following are the best of this group:

Barker. A splendid new variety, originating at Bradentown, closely resembling Pollock as to general appearance, size and quality, but a heavy and constant bearer, and probably more hardy. Season, October into December. Weight of fruit from 1 to 3 lbs; green skinned.

Familv. This is the earliest to ripen of this group we are listing—from early July to last of September. The flesh is greenish cream colored, of mild, pleasant flavor, but not very rich. In form it is slender near-shaped; in color, maroon red; seed, large and tight in cavity. Tree productive.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

Trapp. This is the variety most commonly planted in Florida, probably comprising 90 per cent. of the groves of budded trees. The fruit is medium in size, 1 to 1½ pounds in weight, smooth, green skin, seed somewhat loose in cavity. Flesh greenish yellow, free from fiber, and of rich, pleasant flavor. The fruits commence ripening in October and hang on to the first of the year and sometimes considerably longer.

THE HARDIER AVOCADOS

GUATEMALAN TYPE. This is intermediate between the South American and hardest Mexican types, and from the commercial viewpoint bids fair to succeed the tropical varieties in point of favor with the planter, both because of the larger area in which it can be planted, the character of the skin which makes it an unusually good shipper and the lateness of the ripening season. This latter point is not yet fully established in respect to all varieties, but the seasons we indicate are probably fairly close approximations.

In hardness this group is probably about like the lemon, possibly much more hardy. However, because of the fact that this type, contrary to the others, blooms in late spring and carries its fruit over the following winter, ripening the next spring or summer, special attention should be accorded the consideration of protection, naturally by location, or artificially. The skin is characteristic, very thick, even to the point of being woody and brittle, and usually more or less rough. The flesh is considered better on the average than the South American type, being somewhat richer and more oily, though not as much so as the Mexican. The seed is not large in proportion to the size of the fruit and is seldom loose in the cavity. It is an excellent shipper, and for this and other reasons may supplant the more tender varieties on the markets. Following are the varieties we are handling which from present knowledge we consider best adapted to Florida planting:

Fuerte. This variety originated in Mexico, and is now considered a hybrid of the Guatemalan and Mexican types, is of unusual hardness for the former type and at present a general favorite for orchard planting in California; the fruit ripening here from late Nov. to March. The fruits are oval in shape, weight about a pound each, with a green skin, rough in surface, and thick in texture. The flesh is yellow, smooth and buttery, rich in flavor (analyses showing 25 per cent. fat!) with a small tight seed.

Knight. One of the celebrated introductions of Mr. E. E. Knight, of California, promising to be one of the favorite varieties for Florida planting. The fruit is round, weighing about 1½ pounds average; skin hard and woody, green in color and slightly rough; flesh firm, free from fiber and of superior flavor, with medium-sized seed tight in cavity. Tree vigorous, and will probably ripen here in late spring.

Nimliah. Introduced from Guatemala by the Dept. of Agriculture, fruited out in Florida and found very desirable. Season of ripening Feb. and March; green skinned; weight 1½ to 2½ lbs.; shape oblong or oval.

Queen. Another of Mr. Knight's introductions, with purple fruit weighing about 1½ pounds, pear-shaped, flesh rich and nutty-flavored, and seed small and tight in cavity. The variety is one of the most promising for Florida growing. Spring ripening is indicated.

MEXICAN TYPE

Because of its extreme hardness this type should receive special consideration from every home-owner in the central and northern portions of the State. From the commercial aspect they are usually considered of little value, chiefly because of their small size, but as the varieties we list of this type are so very resistant to cold, vigorous and remarkably productive, and of such rich flavor and fine quality, they are absolutely indispensable. Practically hardy, in maturity, over the greater portion of the State, every home place, in town or country, outside of the range of the more tropical sorts, should have at least one to three trees of this delicious "salad fruit," and in conjunction with them should be planted a Calamondin orange. This type bears earlier than the others, in seedlings as well as budded trees, and specimens have been known in some instances to have produced crops of 4,000 fruits to the tree! The skin of the fruit is thin, and the foliage has an anise-like odor when crushed that differentiates this group from any other.

Ganter. The famed \$30,000.00 tree in Calif. is the original seedling from which the budded trees are taken from. Fruit is small, 3 or 4 inches long and weighs from 4 to 9 ozs.; skin green; flesh very rich usually 25 per cent. of fat; ripens early (summer) and very prolific.

Gottfried. Originated at the Plant Introduction Garden in Miami. Original tree is of large size and has never been injured by cold. Fruit pyriform, weighing from ¾ to 1½ lb. each, ripening from August to October. Skin of fruit very dark brownish-purple; seeds small; fruit of exceedingly good quality and rich.

Harman. Fruit rather small, with a smooth, glossy, greenish-purple surface and seed loose in the cavity. The creamy-yellow flesh is of fine buttery quality and rich flavor. The tree is erect and unusually vigorous, very heavy bearer, ripening its fruit here in July and August.

Northrop. Slightly smaller in size than Harman, it is more pear-shaped and the surface is smooth, glossy and of purplish-black color. The cream-colored flesh is of fine, smooth texture and rich flavor, analyzing 25 per cent. fat. Seed is medium in size and tight in cavity. The tree is very hardy and vigorous, ripening its fruit probably in August and September in Florida.

San Sebastian. This variety, unlike the preceding ones of this group, originated in Mexico. The fruit is oval and larger in size than some of the others, weighing up to a pound. The skin, too, is rather thicker and black in color. Seed medium in size and tight in cavity; the yellow flesh is of fine, rich flavor. The tree is a strong, rapid grower and unusually hardy. Season in Florida, June and July or later.

PSIDIUM. The **Guava.** A grand fruit in all its varying forms, even the tropical sorts being of special value to Florida because of their surety to sprout up after being cut down by frost, and bearing after one frostless winter.

The fruit is always borne in enormous quantity and varies in size, color, acidity, juiciness and seediness, our aim being to propagate from the very finest types we can secure, and to only offer the best. We grow many thousands of plants yearly from seed only, and offer the following kinds, all of which are valuable for cooking, canning, preserving, making jelly, etc., or may be used in the fresh state with sugar and cream, being only second to finest peaches. All stock is pot-grown, and may be transplanted any time.

P. cattleyanum. ST. Cattley Guava. A vigorous evergreen shrub standing sharp frosts, having handsome broad evergreen leaves. Fruit small, averaging about an inch in diameter; borne in enormous masses, ripening in August. Color a pretty red. Fruit is juicy, and subacid, good in many ways. A fine plant, also of especial value for making hedges in South Florida, as it is unusually free from insect pests, such as white flies and scale. Pot-grown. Small, 15c, \$1.25 per 10. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.00 per 10. Extra heavy, 50c.

P. guyava. T. The Common Guava. Fruits are variable in size and shape, sweet, subacid and sour, and largely in demand for making jelly, marmalade, cheese, and all manner of preserves. We grow this largely, and all from seeds of the most distinct and valuable fruits. Select sorts follow, of which we consider a large majority of the trees will bear true to description, but this can not be guaranteed in seedling stock:

Brazilian. Fruit very sweet, pink or white, and free from an excess of seeds. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

Perico. From selected fruit grown on Perico Island near Oneco. Fruit very large, white-fleshed usually, thick-meat, few seeds; more or less acid, hence valuable in cooking. 25c, 2.00 per 10.

Peruvian. From Cuba. Sweet. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

Snow White. A large, fine dessert guava, subacid, of finest flavor, comparatively few seeds. A splendid all-round guava. Seedlings, 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

Sour. A lot of plants from the most desirable acid guavas, especially suitable for jelly-making and preserving. Strong plants, 25c, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Sweet. From selected fruit, these seedlings should make fine dessert guavas. 25c, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

P. lucidum. ST. Yellow, or Chinese Guava. Resembles Cattley Guava rather closely in growth, bearing an abundance of yellow fruit somewhat larger than Cattley and sweeter. Strong stock, 25c, \$2.00 per 10; larger, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

PUNICA granatum. H. W. Pomegranate. A large-sized fruit with thin, tough rind. The flesh is a beautiful wine-color, crisp, sweet, and of exquisite flavor. Very attractive as a shrub, with flowers of reddish-orange effect. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

RHEEDIA aristata. T. A choice, rare tree, attaining height of 50 feet and resembling a holly somewhat. Fruit of questionable value. Resin medicinal. Nice plants. \$2.00.

RUBUS cuneifolius. H. Our native **Blackberry.** A good strain of fine-sized fruit ripening in May and June. 15c, \$1.25 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

R. hybridus. The Northey Berry. Resembles the Dewberry in growth. Fruit purplish in color, good sized and of exquisite flavor. Set 5 to 8 feet apart and train on a wire 3 or 4 feet high. Ripens in late April and May. 25c, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

R. trivialis. H. The Manatee Dewberry. A delicious black fruit of great value, ripening in late April and May. 15c, \$1.00 per 10, \$17.00 per 100.

TAMARINDUS indica. T. Tamarind. Tropical Asia and Africa. A large, handsome tree with fine feathery foliage, making an excellent shade tree. The fruit is a brownish pod 3 to 4 inches long, containing acid pulp. 50c, \$14.50 per 10.

TETRASTIGMA harmandi. T. Cochin China. Tall woody vine, bearing enormous quantities of fruit resembling a Scuppernong grape. 50c.

UVARIA rufa. T. Asia. A scandent shrub, related to our native Papaw, bearing clusters of 18 to 28 oblong, vel-

The Tropical Grounds Book

vety berries, deep red when mature, containing a whitish, aromatic, acidulous fleshy pulp. 50c, \$4.00 per 10.

VITIS rotundifolia. H. W. The Muscadine Grape. A very vigorous type of grape, needing large arbors, well built, for its loads of fruit. This is the grape for Florida and our Gulf Coast country generally. Set vines 15 to 20 feet apart and train up early on arbors 8 feet high. Make arbors of best material so that they will be permanent structures for many years. Prune out the dense part of these vines every November or December, so that light and air can get to all growth; old crowded vines are no good except along the edges of arbor in the newer growth. These vines all need pollen from the male muscadine or from male vines of *Vitis munsoniana*; the former very abundant in the Carolinas, the latter in South Florida.

Especially valuable for securing proper pollination are bees, and for those contemplating the extensive growing of grapes it would be well to provide for this accordingly.

Following is a select list of choice sorts; price of all sorts for strong 2-year vines, 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

Eden. Large, black berry of fine flavor. Excellent for wine or grapejuice.

James. Berry very large, black, or purplish black, very sweet. Ripens here in August and frequently has a second crop in October or November.

Mish. A new sort of medium size, in color purple. The earliest to ripen here. Has a delicate but rich flavor of the very highest quality.

Scuppernong. Greenish amber in color, of a delicious and distinctive flavor, this famous grape is high in the estimation of all horticulturists, both as fruit and wine maker. The berry is very large, ripening in August and early September.

Thomas. Medium-sized fruit in small clusters but of fine quality. Makes exceedingly rich, fine-flavored grapejuice.

ZIZYPHUS mistol. T. Argentina. A small spiny tree attaining 30 feet, closely related to the Jujube of commerce, and bearing small, edible fruit with large seeds. 50c.

Miscellaneous Plants

SPECIAL NOTICE—Mostly tropical; suitable for the greenhouse, living room, office, the tropics and warm coast regions of the United States. These may be transplanted at any time of year safely.

AECHMEA marie-reginae. Costa Rica. A broad-leaved air-plant allied to *Tillandsia*. The leaves are thin and light green; spikes and flowers brilliant scarlet, the individual flowers tipped with light blue. \$1.00.

AGAVE. The Agaves, or Century Plants, are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropical gardening. Many of them are useful as hedge plants, and the genus contains several of the most valuable fibre plants of commerce. They are all of great decorative value. The first two sorts named will stand considerable frost.

A. americana variegata. Leaves beautifully striped with cream color. A splendid ornamental, 35c, 50c, and \$1.00 for nice young stock.

A. neglecta. Rich, blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. The handsomest large sort in our collection. A magnificent plant, beautiful in all sizes, and surpassingly fine for all decorative purposes. Fine plants, with beautiful leaves. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

A. sisalana. Sisal Hemp. Mexico. A very valuable fibre plant from Yucatan. Should be grown on large scale for fibre on cheap frostless lands. Large quantities priced on application. As a decorative plant we offer strong stock, 12 to 18 inches high, at 25c to 50c. Smaller at 15c, \$1.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

A. species. A rare, unknown agave, which throws up a flower spike but about 12 feet. Leaves numerous, short, light green. Very decorative. Nice plants, 50c and \$1.00.

AMOMUM cardamomum. The Cardamon Plant, which produces the Cardamon seeds. Thick, leathery leaves, scented, useful as a decorative plant. 35c.

BRYOPHYLLUM pinnatum. (B. calycinum.) An odd and rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green and reddish bronze, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves may be pinned on the wall and will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering. 15c, \$1.00 per 10.

CEREUS grandiflorus. The Night-Blooming Cereus. Cylindrical or eight-sided succulent growths without true foliage; flowers white, about 5 to 8 inches across. Will climb on tree trunks or any support. 35c.

C. boeckmanni. A white-flowered Night-Blooming Cereus 5 to 6 inches across. The plant stands freezing temperatures and is very desirable. 50c.

C. triangularis. This is also a night-blooming cereus, resembling the preceding, and sometimes called Strawberry Pear from the handsome fruit. Stems three-sided. Flowers very fragrant, from 6 to 8 inches across. 35c.

COFFEA arabica. Arabian or Commercial Coffee. A splendid decorative plant and valuable ornamental shrub for extreme South Florida and the tropics. The broad, evergreen, dark glossy-green leaves resemble Chestnut foliage and the shrubs, or small trees, are a profusion of elegant white blossoms in the spring. Later the coffee berries turn bright scarlet as they ripen, making a striking and beautiful picture. We have several of the best commercial strains in stock in the following kinds and prices: Murta, Erecta and Padang, 50c; Erecta and Maragipe, 75c.

DENDROPOGON usneoides. The Long Moss, Gray

Moss, or Spanish Moss of the South. Very effective in decorations. The effect of this moss hanging on the trees in the South is indescribable. Will stand sharp freezing unharmed. A nice quantity for 10c; per pound, 25c.

EPIPHYLLUM truncatum. Crab-claw Cactus. A fine



That the "Yucca" is Unappreciated for Its Real Beauty is Apparent by Its Neglect.

Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneco, Florida

house plant, the succulent growths falling downward over the sides of pot or hanging basket. Flowers come in mid-winter and are very freely produced, of a rich, deep pink. 35c.

EUPHORBIA splendens. A fleshy stemmed low-growing plant with dull spines along its full length, admirable for a sunny position on rocks, in vases, etc. Flowers rich scarlet. 35c.

FURCRAEA lindenii. A magnificent ornamental plant, resembling the Agaves, but more beautiful and attractive. This variety has broad, tapering leaves of a beautiful shade of green, down each side of which run prominent white stripes. \$1.00.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM roseum. Low-growing plant with spreading growth admirable for window-boxes or raised beds, standing either full sun or partial shade. Flowers pink about an inch across; leaves are fleshy. 15c, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.

PERESKIA aculeata. The Lemon Vine, or Barbados Gooseberry. A climbing cactus with true leaves and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast grower; much used as a stock upon which to graft Epiphyllums and other low-growing cacti. Flowers borne periodically in immense numbers; 1½ inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

P. species. New. This resembles somewhat the Lemon Vine, but is dwarf and much more delicate. Flowers greenish white about an inch across. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

PIAOPUS crassipes. The famous Water Hyacinth. A beautiful floating plant with bright flowers in spikes, lilac, blue and yellow; 2 inches across. Will grow in clear water in the house admirably. A valuable forage plant for cattle; will grow in ponds and streams all along the Gulf Coast. Special prices for large quantities. 15c, \$1.00 per 10.

RENEALMIA species Porto Rico. Related to Alpinia. Flowers yellowish in scarlet bracts which remain on indefinitely. 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

SANSEVIERA guineensis. African Bow-String Hemp. A quick-growing and valuable fibre-plant. Leaves are long and sword-shaped, mottled a greenish white. This and following species are undoubtedly the toughest plants known that may be used as decorative subjects. They live in water, or dry soil, for weeks, and in dark rooms for months without attention! Strong plants, 15c, \$1.25 per 10; larger, 25c, \$2.00 per 10.

S. zeylanica. Ceylon Bow-String Hemp. As a fibre plant this has been prized from remote antiquity. A finer decorative plant even than *S. guineensis*, at 15c and 25c.

THEA sinensis. (Camellia thea.) Tea Plant. This is now being grown commercially in the South in a few gardens. \$1.00 and \$2.00.

TILLANDSIA. Air Plant, or Wild Pine. A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood and to be watered with the other plants. Tie with wire on rough bark; the plants hold water in their leaves. We list only native Florida species.

T. caespitosa. A species with long, grass-like leaves varying in color from gray to red; usually found in moist places. 15c.

T. fasciculata. (*T. bracteata*.) One of the largest Wild Pines or Air Plants. Full-grown plants are 1 and 2 feet in diameter and height, spikes often 18 inches or more in length; the large, brilliant, crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost); requiring no care except an occasional watering. Attach to wood or hang in a small wire basket. 25c and 50c.

T. utriculata. The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and 2 feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, 3 to 5 feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as *T. fasciculata*. A very rapid grower. Is easily established on a piece of wood, bark, or in a wire basket. Fine plants, 25c and 50c.

VANILLA planifolia. A tall-climbing, succulent vine, a true orchid, producing vanilla pods of commerce from which extract is made. The stems put out roots by which they fasten to any suitable support. 50c, \$4.50 per 10.

YUCCA aloifolia. Spanish Bayonet; Spanish Dagger. Seacoast of Southern States and West Indies. Probably not hardy north of middle Georgia. Flowers resemble those of *Y. filamentosa*, but are borne on a shorter stalk. Stem arborescent, sometimes 10 to 20 feet high. Very ornamental even when small. Will bear neglect. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Y. aloifolia variegata. Leaves striped with white. Rare. \$1.00.

Y. filamentosa. Bear-Grass. A low-grower with tough leaves about a foot long. The tall flower spikes stand erect to a height of 4 to 6 feet, carrying a large number of beautiful greenish-white bell-shaped flowers about 2 inches across. 35c, \$3.00 per 10.





View in One of Our Large Greenhouses

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